

APRIL

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall be present in person, or a friend in our place, with the accounts due us, during several days of the Spring terms of Circuit Court in DeKalb and Cherokee. We now propose to all who will promptly settle their subscription accounts, that they may settle at the advance rates; but those who fail to avail themselves of this advantage, need not expect it to be renewed in future.

FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.—On Wednesday last, a little after one o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the ringing of bells and cry of fire, which was found to be in a kitchen, back of Mr. J. A. McCampbell's dwelling house. In a few minutes, before the fire could be checked, or more done than save the most valuable articles in the house, it was also enveloped in flames. It was at once perceived that Mr. J. H. Privett's carriage shop on the north, and the store of Messrs. Woodward & White on the south, and the south east were in great danger; in fact these buildings were only saved by almost superhuman exertions. The wind was blowing very hard at the time from north-west to south-east, occasionally from due north. Every thing was extremely dry, and for an hour or more, the whole body of the Town was in imminent peril. Had Messrs. Woodward & White's store been consumed, it is scarcely possible that a single building could have been saved, including the Court House, the entire square, both sides of the main street south, as far as the Presbyterian Church, and a number of buildings, in a south east direction, towards the residence of Judge Walker. But fortunately for our place, the fire was confined to the buildings on Mr. McCampbell's lot. Mr. Woodward's buildings caught fire three different times and Col. Hoke's four, but the fire was promptly extinguished. The roof of the Post Office on the east side of the square, was also at one time on fire, and Mr. Dailey's Cabinet shop, and several other buildings in the vicinity. At one time the fire caught as far off as the back of the lot on which the Republican Office is situated, which must be over 300 yards.

FIRE AT SANDERSVILLE, GA.—A very destructive fire occurred at Sandersville, Ga. on the 24th of March, commencing about one o'clock in the evening. It commenced in a wood shop in the western edge of the town, a high west wind blowing at the time. The fire consumed several houses, and soon reached the square, consuming the Court House and nearly all the records, together with every dwelling on the square. After leaving the square a number of buildings were destroyed, some 30 or 40 in all, besides out buildings. The loss is estimated at \$121,000, and great suffering and destitution prevailed. The fire raged only about two hours.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Atlanta has arrived, and brings news confirming the death of the Emperor of Russia, and that Alexander has peacefully ascended the throne, pledged to the policy of his father, confirming his instructions to the minister at Vienna, and altogether affording little hope of peace.

The Editor of the Talladega Watchtower, in his last paper notices the remarks which we made in our paper of week before last, on the subject of Jacksonville and the Rail Road, but not in a manner requiring any special reply from us, or to elicit any controversy. The Editor says that the matter of conditional subscription was not in his thoughts, and that his allusions were merely to the political position which Jacksonville had assumed, we suppose as evinced by the Winston meeting. The Editor is certainly entitled to all the benefits of this explanation; but we ask, was it not perfectly natural that we should suppose there was some allusion to the conditional subscription, when the definition of the word for the accommodation of Jacksonville was spoken of, and when it is remembered what an intimate connection there was between that definition, (if any), and the conditional subscription.

The Editor says it was not his intention to speak disrespectfully of Cols. Davis and Martin, and that his relations with both are of the most friendly character. This we are glad to hear, and of course can have nothing further to say on the subject.

We were introduced to the Editor of the Watchtower and had a few minutes conversation with him, as he passed through this place on his way to Rome, but in this brief interview we formed a very favorable opinion of him as a gentleman, and hope long to cherish with him the most friendly relations.

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENT.—The name of the Temperance Times, at Montgomery, has been changed to that of "Southern Times," and it has assumed more the character of a literary than a temperance paper. It has also been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.

It is now one of the neatest and most interesting papers in the south. Three dollars per annum in advance.

THE STARKVILLE ADVOCATE, published by Mr. J. A. Yates, who graduated in this office some years ago has been recently doubled in size, and otherwise greatly improved. We frequently hear of papers being enlarged but it is seldom they make so great a rise as this at one time. We had the satisfaction to hear from our friend some time ago, that he had the good fortune to marry a very amiable and accomplished lady, and it is not strange therefore that in due time his paper should greatly improve.

We copy the following communication from the Sunny South of the 31st ult., and fully concur with the statements and suggestions it contains. Besides the ample reasons there given for the selection of the second Monday of Court, there is an additional one worthy of consideration, and that is, that there are always more people in attendance on the second than first Monday of Court. We presume there will be no objection whatever to the second Monday:—

Mr. Editor: It seems to be settled, that we hold a Democratic Congressional Convention, for this District. We approve of the time and place selected for holding the same, and would suggest Monday of the second week of our Court, as a suitable time to hold a meeting to appoint Delegates to the Convention, the meeting to be held in the Court House. We think there are many reasons for selecting that time, not only that it will be the most convenient, but it will give full scope for discussion, and expression of opinion, and a full understanding of the wishes and sentiments of the people can be obtained during the previous week.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

SHANGHAI CURIOSITY.—We believe it is not uncommon for the Shanghai and common stock of hens to lay every day, and sometimes more frequently; but we have on our lot a Shanghai hen which has for some time laid every other day an egg double the usual size, or about the size of a common goose egg. Upon breaking three of these eggs, they were each found to contain 2 eggs, with one a perfectly formed hard shell on it, of a much darker yellow than the outside shell, and the other without any but the outside shell.

See the advertisement of Mr. J. H. Privett, who has established a new Livery Stable, and is prepared to accommodate all persons who may desire favors in that line.

For the Republican.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

It seems to be a "fixed fact," that a Convention will be held to nominate a candidate for Congress from this District. This is not very strange, when we reflect that a "Baker's dozen" in any county is "a very large and respectable" number to constitute a primary meeting to appoint delegates. It is an easy matter to make up this number. In the first place, there is an old fogey politician, whose ambition is perfectly satisfied, if he can get to be Chairman, who is as consequential and proud of his little brief authority as the unbroke, e.g., a grand old negro King of Africa, who having dined off roasted snails, struts out of his hut and has proclamation made, that having ate his dinner the balance of the world may eat theirs. Then there is the eloquent young gentleman, pregnant with a big lie, on the "old Jeffersonian platform," Gen. Jackson, the Battle of New Orleans, and the written Constitution. Then every prominent aspirant for Congress has three or four tories in each county. Then there are some ambitious of being appointed delegates, and if they do go to a Convention, you never hear the last of it. They have the most curious association of ideas, no matter what may be the topic of conversation, whether the weather, slavery, the last novel, or the copper mines, it always reminds them of something that took place "when I was in the Convention," and off they go with some rigmarole of two hours in length. Then, a few green, well meaning gentlemen are roped in, who actually believe they are doing their party and country some service. In most of the counties too there is some one who lays the flattering unction to his soul that he will be the fortunate man, and take his seat in Congress. If there is any innocent young man of that sort in Benton, we will tell him confidentially, that he stands just about as much of a chance for the nomination as he does of being elected Cham of Tartary. We have known for the last fifteen years aspiring gentlemen who at every convention under the old regime have trotted over to Wedowee with the Congress feeling running all over them, but we never heard of one that got a vote out of Benton except from Cherokee, and that County is now 'out of the District. If any of you expect the nomination, all we can say is that it shows ignorance of the world—great. *News editors.*

GUNTERS LANDING, ALA.,

15th March, 1855.

Notes of the place—Court and Bar—Rail Road, &c., &c.

This, Mr. Editor, should be called the "Druid City." In no part of the country have I seen such venerable oaks, or such abundant and flourishing wreaths of mistletoe. These excite all the grave and venerable ideas of the ancient race with whom the plant was a mystic symbol, while steam boats, cotton, wheat, corn, and giant fellows, in check shirts and red top boots, drawn over their pants, cools down the romance of Norma and Adeigitia.

See advertisement of Messrs.

Woodward & White who have just received a large and well assorted stock of Goods, which they are now opening at the corner so long known for keeping goods of superior quality, and selling at uniform and reasonable rates.

Goods at cost, have recently been offered on several occasions; but those who are not satisfied with this, are now referred to the advertisement of Messrs. Hudson & Stokes, who are offering them at "less than cost." Give them a call.

I was surprised to find here a courtesy, magnanimous bearing, and chivalrous sentiment, among the Bar, which is unusual in some parts of North Alabama. Whether this is owing to an innate sense of propriety, or to associations with the exceedingly gentlemanly members of the Bar from Huntsville, it is not for me to say; but it is very certain that an example of high, lofty conduct, in their intercourse with the Court and Bar, is set at this place, by members of the profession, which might safely be imitated any where. I had occasion here to renew an acquaintance with Judge Thomas A. Walker, and must acknowledge that I find him changed at all, since I was in intercourse with him ten years ago, it is in the increase of his urbanity, and general capacity for his station. He is one of the few who wear well; who setting out with no vain pretensions, is competent to perform his duty, and who does it in a way to elicit the respect of both the Bar and People. While patient, that first virtue of a Judge, he is yet discriminating; and knows well how to distinguish between the point mooted for effort or delay, and that raised in the effort to discover truth. Then I met the ex Solicitor, Mr. Acklen, and his rising and gentlemanly partner, Mr. Hale.—The learned Mr. Cabiness, the amiable Mr. Humphrys, the talented Col. Wm. D. Martin, Mr. Cobb, the member of Congress, and Senator Clay; this last named gentleman is an honor to the country. He is one of the very few who has not lost his good manners in vanity or his sense of what is due the public in the pride of office. To dignity of deportment which never fluctuates with the period of election. He never forgets a favor from high or low, and in all things has shown himself one of the most valuable and dignified Representatives the State has ever been blessed with. Long may he live to enjoy his distinction and benefit his constituency.

The Rail way excitement, and of a quite healthy character, is up here. Recent surveys of the gentlemanly and scientific Engineer of the Company, Mr. Abrahams, have shown that the Road from Gadsden to Gunters Landing can be built for a greatly less sum than has been heretofore estimated; and on far better ground. The Company are now locating the Road, and eight miles will be ready for contract by April. Thus while other more favored projects have passed a precarious existence, this one thought formidable, will be at once progressed with. Your people must be up and doing, or you will be outstripped in the race of enterprises.

Much talk is of Governor Winston. Surely the people are wrong in supposing him wholly hostile to Rail way communication. Can he not pledge his support to a measure so greatly needed, as will by a trunk line, over the shortest route, connect south and north Alabama? This, it seems to me might be done, without a pledge of engaging in the wild schemes of the Rail Road maniacs of the day, and satisfy all.

X. Y. Z.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived at New York, and bringing one week's later news from Europe.

Politics.

The news of the death of the Emperor of Russia is confirmed, and Alexander has ascended the throne and issued a proclamation enforcing the policy of Nicholas. He ascended the throne peacefully, and his brothers and the officers have taken oaths of allegiance. Alexander has confirmed his father's instructions to Gortschakoff, the diplomatist at Vienna. The preliminary conference had opened at Vienna. Nicholas, previous to his death, had recalled Menchikoff and appointed Gortschakoff to the chief command in the Crimea, Ostensacken second and Ludes in Bessarabia. Alexander has appointed Gen. Rudiger Minister of war. The Allies have ordered their Generals to press forward with their operations.

More fighting had occurred in the Crimea. The French had stormed the redoubts which had been so skillfully erected by the Russians. Several hundred were killed. It is rumored that the Grand Duke Michael had died of his wound at Sevastopol.

A large force of Russians threatened Balaklava.

The blockade of the Danube has been raised.

Broussa has been destroyed by an earthquake, with most of its inhabitants.

A disagreement has arisen between Napoleon and England. The former said the armies should not set together if Robeck's committee proceeded. Lord Clarendon went to Bologne and arranged the difficulty. Meantime the committee proceeded, but it was thought Parliament would be dissolved.

See advertisement of Messrs. Woodward & White who have just received a large and well assorted stock of Goods, which they are now opening at the corner so long known for keeping goods of superior quality, and selling at uniform and reasonable rates.

The Last Spanish Outrage.

Spanish outrages upon our citizens and our commerce have become so frequent that the announcement of a new one has ceased to make any impression. Our forbearance towards Spain has been so marked and so long continued, that her officials in Cuba and its neighborhood seem to assume the assumption that no insult to our flag or injury to our citizens will be resented until complaint is first made at Madrid; and when the case is thus presented, they are aware that its adjustment is indefinitely postponed. At the same time that we receive intelligence that the steamship El Dorado has been fired into by Spanish frigates, we learn that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has announced, at a late sitting of the Spanish Cortes, that the government has "given orders to submit to a new examination all questions pending with the United States, in order to decide what is just;" and the Spanish Minister proceeds: "We are perfectly in accord with the government of the United States, and consequently we have the hope of arriving at a pacific solution." This announcement is made on the eve of Mr. Soule's departure from Spain, and in anticipation of the arrival at Madrid of a new American representative. The history of our past negotiations with the Spanish government fully justifies us in repudiating the interference that this formal declaration indicates any purpose on the part of the Spanish government to be more just in future than it has been heretofore. The circumstances under which it is made are not calculated to remove the suspicion that it is a premeditated pretext for an indefinite procrastination of negotiations which have already been prolonged until further delay involves a question of national honor. Why was the Spanish minister moved to avow such amicable feelings towards our government immediately after the departure of late distinguished minister? Why did the Spanish government decline or fail to submit all questions to a new examination, in order to decide what is just, until after Mr. Soule had departed of success, and had resigned his position? Why was it necessary to declare that the two governments are perfectly in accord, and to express the hope of arriving at a pacific solution, when we had no minister at Madrid, and when a new one was soon expected to arrive? The answer to these questions cannot be made without attributing to Spain the design of continuing heretofore to evade the ends of justice by diplomatic delays, as she has done for years past. This sudden and voluntary waking up to a sense of justice, and this unexpected expression of kindness to our government, deserve to be regarded as mere diplomatic tricks. We trust that our new minister to Madrid will lose no time in testing the sincerity of these professions, and when he ascertains (as we apprehend he will) that the ends of justice are to be further baffled and deferred and defeated by diplomatic prevarications and sophistries, we hope that all parties in our country will concede that our government has exhausted all its resources in following a peace policy towards Spain, and that none other than a resort to coercive measures is consistent with national honor. If Spain should ever yield to a settlement of the questions already piling in connection with outrages committed by her officials, our government could not expect to satisfy public sentiment if it failed to secure complete indemnity against the occurrence in future of such insults to our flag as that of a late firing into the El Dorado. It is worse than idle, in our judgment, to expect that England and France will allow Spain to enter into such treaty stipulations as will secure to us complete indemnity for the future. They may consent to the patching up of the case now pending under the hope that our great love of peace will induce us to rest content with a partial satisfaction for past injuries and insults. But we see no reason to hope that Cuba will cease to be a thorn in our side until she ceases to be a dependency of Spain or a protectorate of England and France. If our people had not established a reputation for bravery and chivalry on so many battle fields, they might well apprehend that their past forbearance towards Spain could be mistaken for national timidity. Towards so important a nation we can afford to be forbearing, but there is a point of forbearance, even towards a feeble power, beyond which a great and powerful nation cannot go without national disgrace. In considering whether our past forbearance has not reached that point, (or at least not have reached it when our new minister to Spain has made another unsuccessful effort) it is proper to remember that we have the strongest reason for regarding Spain as being backward and sustained by England & France. We need not, therefore, fear that we will be chargeable with resorting to force against a weak and helpless nation. When our government resolves to adopt coercive measures, it will do so with a full expectation that they are to be prosecuted against the combined powers of England, France, and Spain. The repetition of such outrages as that upon the Black Warrior and the El Dorado satisfies us that our pacific relations with Spain cannot be long maintained, and we think this conviction cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the public mind. [Washington Union.]

Steamboat Disasters.

New Orleans, March 28.

The steamer Bulletin was burnt on the Mississippi, below Lake Providence, on Saturday, and 23 lives were lost, including 16 negroes. Among the lost, were J. B. Williams, of New York; and a Mr. McCauley, of North Carolina. All the ladies and officers were saved.

The steamer Huntsville, with 5000 bales of Cotton, has also been burnt on the Cumberland river.

Mrs. Partington wants to know if it is not inhuman and contrary to the Maine Liquor Law, for the Allies to insist on the Czar's taking four pints. "Only think! the poor man has to take two quarts at once! I don't wonder that he has resisted and fit so long about it."

Beating on the Czar's Death.

The N. Y. Herald, of Saturday says:—Whether the Czar be dead or not, the announcement of his decease, brought by the Africa, has been felt upon our market. It has since its promulgation sent up cotton from 4 to 5 cent per pound, and the sales yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, closing quite firm at the advance named. It is also, in spite of a small stock, denuded the market for common grades of flour.—Provisions, also without much change in prices, have been less animated. Coffee, with a stock of only about 10,000 bags of Rio in this market continued quite firm, with light sales. Differences of opinion regarding the death of the Czar continued to exist, with a preponderance in favor of its reality. Yet such was the strength of opposing faith that heavy bets were made with the odds on the side of those who believed the report. In one case, a cotton operator bet \$1,000, that he was not dead; and afterwards sold 1,500 bales of cotton at the advance, in order to hedge in the eventual result of his bet.

The Boston Atlas says that a merchant is in receipt of a letter from a gentleman in England, written just before the departure of the steamer, in which the writer alludes to the reported illness of the Czar, which he discredits, and attributes the report to the illness of the Empress. It will be remembered, says the Baltimore Patriot, that we noticed on Wednesday that a commercial house in Baltimore had received a letter written in London at the last moment before the sailing of the Africa, stating that the report was that the Empress of Russia was dead.

The letter received in Boston only speaks of her illness—but it might be as has been suggested, that on the account of her illness or death the report arose that the Czar was dead. We shall not, however, be long in doubt about it, for the steamer Atlantic, now over due, will no doubt tell which is true and which is untrue.

A SNAKE BREAKING A MAN'S RIBS.—A most heartrending transaction occurred at Madison, Ind., on Tuesday last, to a gentleman named McDonald. He was admiring a beautiful collection of reptiles on exhibition there. He foolishly attempted to handle a large snake, when said snake coiled around his body and, with his entire strength succeeded in breaking three of Mr. McDonald's ribs.

One of our Western farmers being very much annoyed last summer by his best cow breaking into the corn field, search was instituted in vain for a hole in the rail-fence. Failing to find any, an attempt was next made to drive out the animal by the same way of her entrance; but, fearful without a cow. The owner then resolved to watch her proceedings and posting himself at night in a fence-corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside the field, and emerge at the end, within the enclosure. "Eureka!" cried he, "I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly, he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so arrange the log (it being very crooked) that both ends opened on the outside of the field. The next day, the animal was observed to enter at her accustomed place, and shortly emerged again. "Her astonishment," says our informant, "in finding herself in the same field whence she had started is too ludicrous to be described." She looked this way & then that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to the original starting-place; and after a deliberate survey of matters, to satisfy herself that it was all right, she again entered the log. On emerging next once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning about, re-entered the log in an opposite direction. Finding this effort likewise in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short angry grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned short round, and started off on a brisk run, nor could either coaxing or driving ever induce her to visit that part of the field. She seemed to have "superstition" concerning the spot.

We give to day the editorial from the Washington Union, referred to in our last paper, on the subject of the last Spanish outrage. In a subsequent issue, the Union publishes the letter of the Captain of the El Dorado to the Secretary of State of the United States, giving the details of the outrage. In commenting on the letter, the Union says: "The insult to our flag was flagrant, wholly unprovoked, and without the shadow of palliation. An armed Spanish man-of-war deliberately fired two shots at one of our regular mail steamers, stops her to subjugate by force, and compels her to submit to a search by an official. It is difficult to conceive of a grosser outrage upon our national flag or a more deliberate insult to our national honor, or a bolder assertion of the 'right of search.' In the case takes the usual course, the facts will be forwarded to Madrid, where the Spanish government will be called upon for reparation. The Spanish government will claim time to send to Havana to procure evidence; and in the mean time, whilst this delay takes place, some other American vessel will be fired into and searched by another Spanish frigate, and in this way the insult and injury are never acknowledged or atoned for. We will not pursue the subject, but only remark that our flag and our honor have been insulted and the right of search practically asserted. We have full confidence that the President will do his duty faithfully in the premises."

Adv. Gaz.

GROWTH IN ST. LOUIS.—A writer in the Republican states the population of St. Louis, Mo., at one hundred and twenty thousand souls, and he says that in the past year notwithstanding it was of great pecuniary embarrassment, twelve hundred houses other than these built entirely of wood were erected at an estimated cost of \$8,811,000.

How People Take Cold.

Not by tumbling into the river and dragging home wet as a drowned rat; not by being pitched into the mud, or spilled out in the snow in sleighing time; not by walking for hours over shoe top in mud; not by soaking in the rain without an umbrella; not by scrubbing the floor until the unnameable sticks to you like a wet rag; not by hoeing potatoes until you are in a lather of sweat; not by trying to head a pig in mid-winter, and induce him to run the other way, for he won't do any such thing; not by streaming over the other way, for he won't do any such thing; not by steaming over the wash tub; not by essaying to teach Biddy to make mince pies for Christmas, when you don't know how yourself, and then worrying yourself into a perspiration because the pies stuck to the pan, and came out in a mass, forgetting that pie-pans like people, are rather the better for a little greasing, alias soft soap; these are not the things which give people colds; and yet people are all the time telling us how they "caught their death by exposure."

The time for taking cold is after taking exercise; the place is in your own house, or office or counting room. It is not the act of exercise which gives the cold; but it is the getting cold too quick after exercising. For example, you walk very fast, to get to the railroad station; or to the ferry; or to catch an omnibus; or to make time for an appointment; your mind being a head of you the body makes an extra effort to keep up with it, and when you get to the desired spot you raise your hat and find yourself in a perspiration; you take a seat, and feeling quite comfortable as to temperature, you begin to talk to a friend; or, if a New Yorker, to read a newspaper; and before you are aware of it, you experience a sensation of chilliness, and the thing is done! You look around to see where the cold comes and find a window open near you, or a door, or that you have taken a seat at the forward part of the wind, a strong draft is made through the crevices. Or, may be you met a friend at a street corner who wanted a loan, and was quite complimentary, almost loving; you did not like to be rude in the delivery of the two lettered monosyllable; and while you were contriving to be truthful, polite and safe, all at the same time, on comes the chilly feeling, from a raw wind at the street corner, or the splash of mud and water in which, for the first time you noticed yourself standing.

Young ladies take their colds in grandly dark parlors, mused and unfired for a week; warm enough were they, almost too warm in the ray sunshiny street without; and that parlor felt comfortably cold at first, but the last curl of the visited would not dangle satisfactorily, and while compelling it (young ladies now a days make it a point of principal note to be thwarted in anything not even in wedding rich) to please the old folks, when they have poor Dick and intend to please themselves, while conquering that beautiful but unruly curl, the visitor makes an unexpected meeting with a chill, which curls her to the grave.

I cannot give further space to illustrations to arrest the attention of the careless but will reiterate the principal for the thoughtful and observant; Get Cool Slowly. After any kind of exercise, do not stand a moment at a street corner, for any body or any thing, nor at an open door or window. When you have been exercising in any way what ever, winter or summer go home at once, or to some sheltered place; and however warm the room may seem to be, do not at once pull off your hat and cloak, but wait a while, some five minutes or more, and lay aside one at a time, thus acting, a cold is impossible. Notice a moment; when you return from a brisk walk and enter a warm room, raise your hat, and the forehead will be moist; let the hat remain a few moments, and feel the forehead again and it will be dry, showing that the room is actually cooler than your body, and that with your out-door clothing on, you have cooled off full speed. Among the severest colds I have known men to take, were the result of sitting down to a meal in a cool room, after a walk, or being engaged in writing, have let the fire go out, and their first indication of it was that creeping chilliness which is the ordinary forerunner of a severe cold. Persons have often lost their lives by reading in a room where there was no fire, although the weather outside was rather uncomfortable. Sleeping in rooms long unused, has destroyed the visitor and friend.

Our splendid parlors, our nice "spare rooms," help to enrich many a doctor. The cold sepulchral parlors of New York, from May until November, bring disease, not only to visitors, but to the visited; for coming in from domestic occupations, or from the hurry of dress, the heat of the body is higher than natural, and having no check or but on going to meet a visitor, and having in addition but little vitality, in consequence of the

very sedentary nature of town life there is but very little capability of resistance, and a chill and cold result.

But how to cure a cold pro-mptly, that is a question of life and death to multitudes. There are methods of universal application, obtain a bottle of cough mixture or a lot of cough candy any day will do; you feel better, and in the spirit, you will be charmed with the promptness of the medicine, make a mule of yourself, by giving your certificate of the value of the remedy, and in due course of time another certificate will be made for you admission, foot frening into "Greenwood."

The other remedy is, consult a respectable resident physician. Hall's Jour. of Health.

REMOVED INSANITY OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The Washington Star of Friday says:—"It was said in diplomatic circles of Washington, last night, that a private despatch had reached this city, saying that Victoria was going the way of her ancestors—that is, having deranged the symptoms, having shown themselves in her recent illness. We have not been able to trace this to an authentic source."

A FISH BREEDING OF FISH.—The last sitting of the French Society Zoologique d'Acclimation, M. Milne who is well known for his efforts in the artificial production of fish, detailed a series of experiments he had lately made in conveying fecundated eggs. The result was, he said, that eggs when wrapped up in wet cloths, and placed in boxes with moss to prevent them from coming dry and being jolted, may safely be conveyed not only twenty or thirty but for even more than sixty days, either by water, railways, or diligence. He added that he had now in his possession eggs about to be hatched, which have been brought from the most distant parts of Scotland and Germany, and are from America. M. Milne then stated a fact which was much more curious viz: the fecundated eggs of different descriptions of salmon and trout do not perish, even when the cloths and moss in which they are wrapped become frozen. He had even been able, he said, to observe, by means of a microscope, that a fish just issuing from the egg and which the heart was seen to beat, unconvinced by being completely frozen up. This he explained by the fact that the animal heat of the fish, even in the embryo state, is sufficient to preserve it round it a certain quantity of moisture.

SHADE A FERTILIZER.—This shade is a fertilizer, is a fact, which has been noticed, and much has been written to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is in the soil, and which is continually furnished by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil by a scorching sun.

To preserve the ammonia the skillful farmer plows in his manure shortly after it is spread upon his meadows late in fall, or in the winter, or early in the spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, and prevent its evaporation by the sun. Ammonia is either food or condiment for most plants, which is necessary for their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England, that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra quantity of ammonia, either directly by spreading saltpetre ammonia or by guano. Hence the greatest fertility of the soil will be more surely preserved by an alteration of crops rather than naked fallow, from which a scorching sun drives off the ammonia rapidly.

We should bear in mind the eloquent words of an English writer, that "mighty nature renews its strength, not by indolent repose, but by alterations in energy."

PHYSICIANS OF ALABAMA.
THE WHO USE LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE OR AS A BEVERAGE.
Persons who prescribe Alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes should have recourse to WOLFE'S Schnapp. It is manufactured at Schiedam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from materials elsewhere unemployed and unknown.
It is proved, by the repeated analyses of several eminent chemists, to be free from the pernicious fusil oil which remains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.
It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper berries used, but with the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.
It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure on its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.
It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient remedy as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of indigestion, gravel, rheumatism, flatulency, colic, constipation in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vitality energy.
It is a most grateful and renovating tonic, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces indigestion, but tends rather to subvert the morbid action, by creating a dislike to all other liquors. And it invariably cures the ill effects of bad water, whether swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it is no rival in any market in the world. Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Houses in New York and other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, and is handily wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork and label. I would advise those who wish to purchase it, to be careful to purchase it from the bottles as Bars and Hotels frequently fill with bottles with common gin and sell it as the genuine. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
1220 and 22 Beaver St., New York.
The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.
Dec. 12, '54.

Money Wanted!!
All persons indebted to A. G. J. F. Nonnelly, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to have money. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give. A. G. J. F. NONNELLY.
April 3, 1855.

New Livery Stable.
The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Blacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.
PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack and two horses " 5.00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00
Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages, for they who dare always love to pay the fiddler.
JAMES H. PRIVETT.
April 3, 1855.

Holloway's Pills, certain Cure for all Bilious Complaints and Disordered Stomachs.—Another proof of their Efficacy.—Copy of a letter from James Trent, Esq. dated Skowhegan, January 29th, 1854. To Dr. Holloway.—Sir,—I was for some years a sufferer with bilious complaint, accompanied with indigestion and a disordered stomach. In the hope of obtaining relief, I used a variety of medicines, but fruitlessly. I was never induced to try your Pills by a friend of mine who had derived great benefit from them, and would say that they soon restored my appetite, and effected a complete purification of the blood, I now enjoy the best of health.
JAMES TRENT.
Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the most efficacious Remedies in the U. S. Cure for Ulcerous Sores in the Leg.—Charles Yates, of Maiden-lane, New York had scrofulous sores on his legs for four or five years, attended with a continual discharge, he suffered considerably, and everything was tried in the hope of curing him, without success. After every other remedy failed he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, these infallible medicines thoroughly cleansed the blood and healed the sores in his leg and he is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Whatley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

H. G. FARRELL'S
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
No. 6
TRIUMPHANT OVER DISEASE.
This truly great medicine still goes on conquering disease, snatching many a poor powerless victim from the grave. Its powerfully stimulating, penetrating and anodyne qualities, it restores the use of limbs which have been palsied for years; and by its singular power of reproducing the synovial fluid or joint water, it cures all diseases of the joints with surprising rapidity. For rheumatism, and affections of the spine and spleen, it has proved itself a specific; and for affections of the lungs, liver and kidneys, it is a most valuable and powerful auxiliary; also, for all diseases of the glands, scrofula, gonorrhea or swollen neck, etc., etc. And indeed for almost any disease where an external application is required, this medicine stands unparalleled. Sprains, bruises, cramps, wounds, chilblains, burns, etc., are speedily cured by it.

From the Hon. Peter Menard, one of the oldest settlers in Illinois.
It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the virtues of your great medicine. One of my blooded horses had a swelling over the eye of the knee, about the size of a hen's egg. Some said it was a strain, and some that it was the joint water from the knee, and could not be cured. I tried oil cedar on it, and all the liniments and ointments, and they did no more good than water. I then, by persuasion of my friends, tried H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and I was happy to find it take effect after a few days, and it finally cured the noble animal entirely. I think it is decidedly the greatest liniment for horses, as well as human flesh. I ever knew.
Trenton, Tennessee, Ill., March 16th, 1849.

PALSY OR PARALYSIS.
Thaddeus Smith, of Mound Creek Tazewell county, Illinois, says: "I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors, and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other; it is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises."

Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.
The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.
Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Booneville; J. W. Bachelor, Woodcock; Baker & Henon, Lumbert; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbuckle; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smith, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.
February 18, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,** and are now ready to supply all who will favor us with their patronage. Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does, all the **VARIETY OF ARTICLES** demanded in this market. Please call.
We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—Gt.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala.
Armstrong Eli
Atkins De
Allen, Thos
Bolingberg Abram
Burdett Joel
Bash B
Bryan Jesse W
Brown Wm L
Bonds Patrick D
Baker J S
Bolingberg Peter Z
Beauchamp W D
Barton Caleb
Cass Miss Nancy
Craw James B
Coleman Mrs Va
Cullers Caleb
Cook Wm H
Dickson on Willis
Davis Win
Edzell Mr
Edmond Mr
Fountain Jas M
Gentry David
Gault Thompson
Gunn James M
Hampton Wm G
Jackson A
Ker Jack
Lambert Wm E
Landers H V M
Laudman Riley
April 2.

Mane Saml W
Mize Thos A
McDow John P
Moore Mrs Mary
Miller Mrs F
McCain S G
Mooney Michael
Monk Rev Wm
Myrick Sarah G
Pool John
Patterson Thos
Poole E
Posey Miss Mary
Rutledge Lewis H
Rodriguez Wm F
Reed Benjamin
Rhodes Mrs Ann
Smith Miss Eliza J
Stewart Sarah M
Word J W
Wright Joseph
James
Nathaniel
Whitesides John U
White Mrs H F
Woods J
West Edwin
Wallace W J
Watkins P
Young James
J. Y. NISBET, P. M.

SELLING
FOR
LESS THAN COST.
THE Subscribers, being anxious to close out their copartnership business entirely, are offering **GREAT INDUCEMENTS** to purchasers to call and examine their

Stock of Goods
before purchasing elsewhere.
We have a handsome lot of Barges, Barge Delanes, Shalys, Muslins and Gingham, suitable for the Spring trade, also Jackson Swiss and Checked Muslins, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, &c., and various other articles—all of which will be sold Very Low.
Call and see.
HUDSON & STOKES.
April 3, 1855—4t.

Bounty Land.
The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.
J. A. McCAMPBELL.
April 3, 1855

A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!
The Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing (postage paid)
W. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.

Sale in Chancery.
ON Monday the 7th day of March next, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder, at the Court House door of Benton County, between the usual hours of sale, the following Lands to-wit: N. E. fourth of the S. W. fourth and the S. E. 1/4 of the S. W. fourth, and the N. W. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Section 10 Township 16, Range 7, East Cassa Land District, except five acres off the north side of the S. E. fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said land sold under decree in Chancery, to pay the purchase money at the suit of the Executors of the Estate of Solomon Murphree dec'd, against Elijah R. A. Smith.
R. G. EARLE,
Register, in Ch.
36 Dist. Ala.
March 27, 1855—td.

Committed
To the jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, on the 1st day of April, 1855, a Negro man who calls his name ROBBINS, and says he belongs to a man named N. T. Braselton, residing four miles west of Carrollton, Pickens County, Ala. Said negro is about 30 or 35 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, and of a copper color.
The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided.
A. BROWN, Sheriff & Jailor.
April 3, 1855.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by
MORRIS, HICK & CO.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirtings, Osageburg and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April 1, 1854.—1t.

PROBATE COURT for Benton County, Ala., Special Term, March 6th, A. D. 1855.
THIS day came James Lea, and presents a paper as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Crozier Deceased, late of said County, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Mary E. Stewart and C. G. Crozier, heirs at law and Legatees of said estate, reside beyond the limits of this State, to-wit: Mary E. Stewart resides in the State of Mississippi; and C. G. Crozier resides in the State of Tennessee.
It is therefore ordered by the court, that said paper be filed and that Friday the 13th day of April 1855, be fixed for the hearing and determining said application, and that notice thereof be given to said Heirs and Legatees who reside out of the State of Alabama, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing said application.
Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of March 14th, 1855. Probate.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held, at the land office at Augusta, in the State of Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty-first day of May next, for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line of the MOBILE AND OHIO RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854, which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492, bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Public Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were consequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 592, dated 5th September, 1854, situated in the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Township four, of range thirteen
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Township seven, of range seventeen.
Township seven, of range eighteen.

Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of the six mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual settlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and location on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to-wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI:
North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Township seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.

In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS, ALABAMA:
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range two.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range three.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four.
Townships thirteen and fourteen, of range five.

The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road, and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.
The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.
The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and applications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the two weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.
Under the act of Congress approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the date of allotment, if proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal will be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum price of the public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale. Therefore, every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of the alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above referred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the date of allotment,) or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of 27th March, 1854, on any of the lands outside of the six-mile limits directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor at the price fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the public sale or restoration to market of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
February 27, 1855—w 13w.

BENTON STEAM FAIR NOTICE.
MILLS.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with dispatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.
We solicit patronage of the public generally.
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.
Feb. 20, 1855.—4t.

TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF THE Art Union Society.
500,000 GIFTS
VALUED AT THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

WORKS OF ART
The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this tenth Distribution of the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.
At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking thereby that it will be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the

ARTS AND SCIENCES
In this country. The certificates of Shares will be issued at
ONE DOLLAR, accompanying which each purchaser will receive five of charge, by return mail, a beautiful Line and Stipple Engraving, entitled

WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS, Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.
It will be seen, by referring to the list, that there are many Valuable Pieces of Property, many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent shells, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks, watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the distribution will take place on the
FIRST OF JULY, 1855.
The same rules and regulations that have heretofore guided the Society's distributions will be adhered to in this, and on no account will there be any postponement of the day named. All letters and communications, "per order" for certificates, or on business, are to be addressed to

SOUTHERN OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten Dollars will receive one year's subscription to any of the MAGAZINES they may name in their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the **GIFTS FOR 1855:**
The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$50,000.
The superb Dining, the residence of the late Anna Seiler, Esq. 15,000
The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, 20,000
3 small Dwellings, situated on the lot belonging to the society in 92d st. 10,000
10 magnificent camel's hair shawls.
There shawls are the most beautiful work of art ever beheld, 10,000
4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique designs, in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000
10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of Persian manufacture, 5,000
12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful and curious works of art; one the size of a half dime, 700
10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy of different styles and patterns, 1,200
50 Bangles, Tassels and Dangling earrings for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns, 2,500
1 large clock a very beautiful work of art, made by Liporini at Cologne, finished in a style of beauty and art unsurpassed, 1,000
1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns, very heavy, 2,000
200 copies of the lives of great sitters, superbly bound, with an engraving of each artist, 2,000
50,000 Illustrated albums, different style and patterns, 50,000
200 copies of Gisselard's Republican court splendidly bound, with tinted engravings, 4,000
100 copies of Bayard's Illustrations of Shakespeare. The edition of the Great poet, this work will be an acquisition, 10,000

PAINTINGS.
Venus sending forth Cupid and Hyman—Titian, 2 00
There are others by the same artist, all original, besides some Splendid Pictures by Alton Sully, Reynolds, Neagle, Daubigny, Cole, Chapman, David, Verel, Stuart, Herbert, Tack, Remington, East, Hamilton, Scholl, Huntington, Johnson, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schaub, Perin, Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others fully described in the catalogue, which will be forwarded in application by letter post-paid, to the Secretary, Bazaar Boy, Manila
Lobit and the Angel—Salvator Rosa 1,000
Night View, Claudio 1,000
Madonna, Giotto 1,000
Alfred, Titian 500
Attendant, Vandike 500
Bardicape, Poussin 500
L'Esprit Giotto 500
Waltre piece, Wernerman 500
Wanderer, Claude 500
Who will answer by return mail.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:
Clubs of 10 1 Extra Certificate.
Clubs of 20 2
Clubs of 50 3
The money in all cases to accompany the application for Certificates.
LADIES FORMING CLUBS
Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with the extra inducement of the Presence of a Magistrate of BUDDHIST FURNITURE, with Rich Colored India Handkerchiefs, Fine Lace Curtains and everything of the most splendid description to the Ladies Club who will send the largest remittance for Certificates.
POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as agents, and the Postmaster remitting the largest amount for shares will receive a Handsome Gold Watch and Chain, valued at Two Hundred Dollars. The money must accompany the application (by letter post-paid) in all cases, and all Certificates, with the Engraving, will be forwarded free of charge by return mail.
Correspondents are requested to write their address with the County, Town, Post Office and State, plainly, in order to avoid mistakes. All letters answered by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value and explanation, can be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all letters for Certificates, &c., must be addressed.
ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary.
A. U. S. HOUSES, Washington, D. C.
MAYNARD LEWIS, } Directors.
FRANCIS INCE, }
F. M. BAUER, Treasurer.
January 23, 1855. Sm.

BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed on fine paper, agreeably to the forms of the New Code, for Judges, Justices of the Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables, also Land and Trust Deeds, for sale at the Republican Office.
Those who apply soon, will be furnished at very low rates.

EUGENE LEHARDY,
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
Surveyor & Architect,
POST OFFICE, BOOTS, Ga.



THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
To the Citizens of the United States.—I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the American people, the warmest sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking your Pills, New York.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY,
38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts., New York.

PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD,
AND
LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
The Citizens of the Union suffer much more from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these disorders, hence, life wears fast. The five senses, perhaps the most handsome in the world, are to be seen in the face, and in the eye, in the heyday of life, such and evils may be remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits. If Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood, according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.

A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED
BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.
Sir,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given myself up to despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) **JOHN JOHNSON.**
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—
Ague Indigestion
Bilious Complaints Jaundice
Rheumatism Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints
Constipation of Bowels
Debilis
Dropsy
Female Irregularities
Fever of all kinds
Weakness, from whatever cause.

Said at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand London, 20, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1, each.
To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

AGAIN.
WE must have much more money yet this season. Some have paid none, others but little. All are expected to pay a reasonable portion at least of the amount they owe us. Better attend to this soon.

Respectfully,
WOODWARD & WHITE & E. L. WOODWARD.
March 6th 1855 2t.

One Shade Cheaper
THAN THE
CHEAPEST!
JOSEPH KAHN
Is now receiving a fine and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, of the Latest Styles and Fashions.

According to the hard times and scarcity of money, he has made his prices on goods LOWER than ever. Merchants generally giving out Cheap, but he has the

Genuine,
and will prove it by all who may give him a call.
March 27, 2m.

J. & B. FORNEY
ARE now receiving "one or the largest and best assorted stocks of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

ever before offered in this market, embracing all of the latest and most fashionable styles, and novelties of the season, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public generally.

Unusual inducements offered to Cash and first class prompt paying buyers.
March 27, 1855.—4t.

To Bounty Land Claimants.
THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 2d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.
BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1855.

ward and settle up. Feb. 20, 1877

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 14.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 10, 1855.

Whole No. 957

CRAWFORD'S
Cottage Bedsteads.
The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his
Improved Cottage Bedsteads.
These bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted
IRON-PROOF.
Who have tried them pronounce them to be the best and handsomest bedstead in the market.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.
J. H. C.
April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,
Attorney at Law,
and
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will attend to all business connected with him in person, or by his clerk, and the adjoining counties.
April 4, 1855.

A. NEWBY, & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.
At the UNITED STATES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for the wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of these goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.
April 11, 1855.

NOTICE.
Persons indebted to me individuals will find their notes in the hands of J. A. McCampbell, my legal authority, during my absence. Also, notes of the firm of J. A. McCampbell & Co. will be found there—all of which will be used on unless immediately paid. Also, the notes and accounts of the firm of Woods & McCampbell, found in the hands of A. Woods, money wanting badly, therefore I am indebted to me in any way, will come in and pay some if not all.
J. A. McCampbell.
April 12, 1855.

To Miners and Farmers.
Dr. Hicks, and Prof. Dyer of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the Mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Ga., a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earthen, fertilizers, &c. The charges are as follows:
For assaying of any one mineral, \$5
For an analysis (quantitative) of the same, 10
For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10
For analysis or assay of gold, silver, tin or copper, 20
For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.
All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co.'s Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound.
The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.
B. The fee will always be expected previous to the report being made.
Feb. 20, 1855—2m.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
The 7th session of the Jacksonville Female Academy will commence on Monday the 10th day of February next, under the superintendence of Miss P. P. Norriss, assisted by Miss M. E. Grant.
Pupils should commence promptly with the first day of the session, as it will be advantageous to themselves and a great convenience to the Teachers in the arrangement of classes.
The Trustees indulge the hope that this deservedly popular institution will be liberally patronized by the public.
C. J. CLARK, Secy.
Feb. 12 1855.

Bounty Land.
The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.
J. A. McCampbell.
April 3, 1855.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.
A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.
Personal advertisements double the foregoing rates.
Announcement of Candidates \$3.
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

M. P. Stovall,
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
Continues the business in all its branches, in the
Fire-Proof Ware-House.
on Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES, BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.
October 17, 54.

Fare Reduced!
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON
SEMI-WEEKLY.
NASHVILLE, M. Henry,
500 Tons. Commander.
MADISON, W. Foster,
200 Tons. Commander.
JAMES ADGER, S. C. Tenger,
200 Tons. Commander.
SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewan,
600 Tons. Commander.

Leave Albany, Wednesday and Saturday, of tomorrow, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.
These Steam Ships were built expressly for the Line, and for safety, comfort, and speed, are unrivalled on the coast. Tables supplied with every luxury. Attentive and courteous attendants will ensure travellers of this Line every possible comfort and accommodation.
For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply to
HENRY MISSROON,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Cabin Passage, \$20.00.
Steerage, \$5.00.
November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer STOCK OF
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.
G. W. FERRY,
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.
THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS, Bank, Beaver, and Cass's soft hats. Hats various colors. Camperdown, Lechman, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton CLOTHS, BELLIES, Flowers, Tabs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.
Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

THE HOME COURIER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
S. E. COBURN, Editor & Proprietor.
To those desirous of a first class family newspaper, the undersigned flatters himself that he can recommend the "Courier." It contains fourteen columns of well selected reading matter in small print. Much care is taken to select such articles as will suit a diversity of tastes.
The paper contains a "Prices Current," corrected weekly, and also a Statement of the Home, Augusta, Savannah, and Atlanta Cotton Market. Clubs of five Cash Subscribers will be furnished the Courier at \$1.50 each, or any one who will send me \$8.00 shall receive five copies for one year.
D. 19—3m. S. E. COBURN.

POETRY.

THE THINGS OF OTHER DAYS.
The pleasant things of other days,
How have they passed away!
How faintly to our straining gaze
Returns life's sunny ray.

As dews before the morning sun,
Gems after gems depart,
Hope's blossoms wither, one by one,
And fade upon the heart.

The voices sweet of other years,
Their tones so soft and low,
That whisper'd music in our ears,
Are silent, long ago.

The hearts that shed around our own
The sunlight of their days—
The eyes that fondly, warmly shone
Are fled with other days.

The pleasant things of other days,
They turn them sadly back,
To trace, amid the misty haze,
Their bright and early track.

They see the light of sunny skies,
They watch the opening flowers,
And seek amid their crimson dyes,
The bloom of vanished hours.

They steal with soft and silent tread,
Faint memories' dim domain,
Like shadowy spirits of the dead,
Mourning for life again.

The past hath oft its mighty tomb,
And o'er the present strays,
These spectral forms, but all their bloom
Has fled with other days.

The pleasant things of other days,
They never may return,
Humid with those sunny rays,
That o'er youth brightly burn.

This land is very bright, mother,
The flowers are very fair,
There is music in the orange groves,
And fragrance in the air.

But take me to my good old home,
Where the beech goes bubbling by:
Let us go back again, mother—
Oh! take me home to die.

Let my father's hand be rest, mother,
In blessing on my head,
Let my brothers and my sisters dear
But throng around my bed.

Oh! let me feel that loved ones near
Receive my parting breath,
When I bid you all good-night, mother,
And sleep the sleep of death.

Dear mother, I am weeping,
I cannot stop the tears:
They're swelling at the thoughts of home
And of my early years.

But I am getting faint, mother,
Oh! take me to your breast,
And let me feel your lip, mother,
Again my forehead press.

There's dimness on my sight, mother,
I cannot get my thoughts;
I feel your face I hear, mother!
Oh! tell me—is this death?

You'll tell my father how I learned
Ours more to see him near:
You'll kiss my brothers each for me—
They will forget, I fear.

You'll tell my sisters, mother dear,
I have gone up on high.
And, if they are good children here,
They will see me when they die.

I feel I'm going now, mother—
One kiss—oh! life is given:
And now farewell! my mother,
Until we meet in heaven.

THE HOT SUPPER.
—We are to have a hot supper in the hall over Kinnard's store, said a junior to Brown, a class-mate. "Turkey, chicken, apple-pie and custards, precisely at twelve. All the class are to be there, and you want refuse this thing," said White. "It is to be particularly quiet and sober. You'll not regret it, my good fellow."

"Well, perhaps I will go," said his companion, who had uniformly refused all invitations of this sort, to clubs, oyster-suppers, and convivialities of his fellow collegians, incurring thereby the odious epithet of a "stingy methodist."

So he handed a bank-note to the Junior, who left him in high spirits at his unlocked for success.

For nearly three years Brown had firmly resisted every temptation of this kind, and his high standing as a scholar, together with an unblemished reputation and obliging disposition, exempted him from the suspicion and obloquy usually the reward of such well-doing.

Congratulations were expressed, and bets laid by the high fellows who were surprised as well as delighted, that at last "the bird was caught."

"I tell you," said Parsons to Stone, "we've nailed him. He's coming, and no mistake. I've had a bet of ten dollars that he shall drink. He can't refuse. Now remember, mix fourth proof brandy with his port, half and half. I say."

"Yes, yes, I know," replied Stone, "wouldn't I give a ten to see the sport? never fear."

"The night was cold and starry, when Brown thrashed aside his books, adjusted

his toilet quickly, and walked towards Kinnard's store, not however, without some compunctions visiting his conscience, at the consent so hastily given to be present at the supper.

"For once, it may do no harm to see what these famous suppers are, although I had much rather be on my pillow, to tell the truth." When he reached the store the door was closed, and all was silent; but a faint light from the loft above, gave signs of vitality, and gently pushing open the door, he made his way through packages and barrels to the stairs, and soon was admitted to the busy group.

Whetted appetites in a keen December night, seldom luxuriously indulged within the precincts of commons, various savory odors from the steaming dishes, together with the cheerful faces of the collegians who were haying the cloth and producing from baskets and pails, the materials for the feast, altogether, made it a scene of exhilaration.

After the arrangements were finished to the satisfaction of all present, the leading member of the class arose, and with much gravity imitating the doctor, rang a little bell, and desired some one to say grace.

A general titter went round the table, but all involuntarily glanced at Brown, who nothing daunted, instantly rose, and reverently asked a blessing of God on the food so unexpectedly provided.

A silence followed. Stone tried to get off a witticism upon the chaplain, but it did not take. Great good humor however prevailed. The smoking bowls were deliciously prepared, and the repeat went off with unusual courtesy and self-restraint. The fragments soon disappeared: plates, knives and forks, gathered up into baskets, and wine followed as a matter of course.

Parsons, who presided, bowing low to Brown presented the glass with the toast "Good Fellowship."

"I thank you," replied Brown, "no one desires good fellowship with the present company more than myself, but as I never drink wine, I shall only damp your festivity, and therefore beg leave to retire." With this he rose and proceeded towards the door, when Stone sprung forward and put the key in his pocket.

"You will not leave this room, Brown, till you have drunk with us. We only drink to good fellowship. You surely are not the crabbed fellow to go off now. Come, Brown, for once be merry and have a good time. Who's afraid?"

"I am not, my friend," said Brown, "finally, as he returned to his seat, and as I believe courtesy permits me to have the floor, I will reply to the toast as of fraternal brother."

Brown then proceeded in a strain of eloquence, to address his auditors, who had but expressed the highest admiration for his talents—and briefly arranged his arguments in favor of a strictly temperance course of life. His companions listened in silence while he alluded to the scenes of disgraceful riot which had expelled some of the members of college during the term, to their homes, carrying sorrow and distress to their friends; and feelingly did he appeal to their noble motives to abandon a course which must end in ruin.

He drew a picture of friends at home, telling early and late, to fondle them the advantages of an education of the mothers' prayers for her absent sons. He appealed to their future welfare, their ambitious hopes connected with college life.

Brown sat down, surprised himself at the respectful attention he received.

"You've lost your ten," whispered Stone to Parsons.

"Yes, and got a temperance lecture in the bargain," replied Parsons.

The door was unlocked, and Brown bade his companions good evening and walked out, but was instantly followed by a young man who had sat thoughtfully at the lower end of the table, slapping his face with his hand.

"Brown give me your hand. Listen, I here solemnly promise by the stars above us, that never will I touch a drop of liquor again. I have wasted time and money enough. God sent you to that hot night. I have a wife and mother whose very life is bound up in mine. Brown you have waked me from a fatal dream. God bless you."

And thus do the delicate wheels of Divine Providence take up opportunities improved, faithful, earnest efforts true disciples, turning the channels of vice and dissipation into healthy currents of living streams, which shall flow on forever. "Workers with God," be faithful, for an eternity shall develop the mighty wonder of human instrumentality, wrought in and carried out by the mysterious machinery of Divine Providence.

"Who is your Biblical Professor?" inquired Brown, several years after, while visiting a Theological Seminary, in one of the Northern States.

"Why, Prof. Alden, you must know him, one of the best men and most distinguished scholars."

"Alden! ah! yes, I remember him." The friends met, and mutual embraces and enquiries followed.

"Your sermon in Kinnard's loft was the instrument of saving me, my dear friend. From that night I was an altered man. But for you, I had been lost to friends, to reputation, and lost to myself."

Blessed be God, for seed dropped by the wayside, for links of Providence touching the festive board, and reaching on through eternal ages!

A SKULL WITH A TONGUE.

When Dr. John Doane, the famous English poet and divine of the reign of James I., attained possession of his first living, he took a walk into the churchyard, where the sexton was at the time digging a grave, and in the course of his labor threw up a skull. This skull, the doctor took into his hands, and found a rusty headless nail sticking in the temple of it, which he drew out secretly and wrapped in the corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave-digger whether he knew whose skull it was. He said it was a man's who kept a brandy shop—an honest, drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts, was found in his bed next morning dead. "Had he a wife?" "Yes."

"What character does she bear?" "A very good one: only the neighbors reflect on her because she married the day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the doctor, who, under the pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on the woman. He asked her several questions, and among others what sickness her husband died of. She giving him the same account he had received before, he suddenly opened the handkerchief and cried in an authoritative voice—"Woman do you know this nail?"

She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly owned the fact, and was brought to trial and executed. Truly might one say with even more point than Hamlet, that that skull had a tongue in it.

UNDEVELOPED ANATOMY.—Both parol and umbrella, prosaic as they appear in their daily attributes, have each their romantic and legendary annals. During the last insurrection in favor of Don Carlos, an attack was made upon the summer palace of the Marquis de la Serna, who was absent at the time, combating in the Queen's cause in another part of the country. His daughter, the widowed Countess Y—, was alone with the servants in the chateau. At the first onset she assembled all the men capable of defending her father's property, and having barricaded the doors and windows, prepared to meet the danger. But, taken by surprise, and unprepared for attack, the defenders were soon compelled, for want of ammunition, to surrender. Driven from room to room in search of a fitting place of concealment from the invaders, the poor young Countess at last took refuge in a small closet which had been for years used as a lumber room, and where she hoped to remain undiscovered while the pillage of the house was going on. But the search, conducted with the sole view of capturing the beautiful young heiress, could scarcely fail to prove successful, and she was tracked to her hiding place, amid the brutal threats and still more brutal jests of the assassins.

For a moment the poor lady stood defended by the pile of trunks and lumber behind which she had crept. But this fragile barrier could not be available for more than a few minutes longer. In her despair she looked around for some weapon of defense, which should enable her to keep off the attack until she could reach the window, resolving at once to perish rather than fall into the hands of that lawless band of ruffians. Her eyes fell upon an old cast-iron umbrella belonging to her father, which all dusty and moth eaten, had perhaps been standing for years against the wall in the place where she now beheld it. She seized it in triumph, and rushed to the window, just as the foremost of all her pursuers had succeeded in forcing the frail barrier which stood before her. He laughed in derision as he raised the old umbrella at his approach, but, nevertheless, the surprise occasioned by the movement, caused him to draw back. In an instant the Countess had sprung upon the sill of the open window, and before he had recovered self-possession enough to grasp her garments, she had disappeared through the casement.

A very of horror burst from the group of brigands as they rushed forward to the window, fully expecting to behold the form of the fair Countess dashed to pieces on the pavement of the courtyard. But the old umbrella, which she still held in a firm grasp, had saved her from death and dishonor. It opened in her descent, and, catching the breeze as she fell, was bearing her gently to the ground, where she alighted unharmed, and reaching the gate before her pursuers had even thought of descending the stairs, found a refuge at the cottage of one of the peasants of the estate.

The Countess, now re-married, is living at the Court of Isabel II, where she holds one of the highest appointments.

Cor. of the (Sat.) Daily Morning News.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. MARY'S, Ga. 22d March, '55.
Our town had scarcely recovered from the excitement caused by the late disastrous fire, before it was again thrown into intense excitement. Yesterday, a negro girl who had gone into the woods for the purpose of procuring fuel, came back and reported having seen what she called drunken men, lying in the woods.

A number of our citizens proceeded immediately to the place designated, and to their horror discovered the body of a man and a little boy, their throats cut, and the neck of the latter broken. The bodies were immediately recognized to be those of T. S. Stiff and his son, a child about six years of age. It appears that Mr. Stiff was a man of very intem-

perate habits, and that for the last week he had been partially insane.

He left this town some ten days since, to go, as he said, into the country, instead of which, he went into the woods for the purpose of destroying his little son, and himself. There can be no doubt that the act was premeditated, as a razor known to belong to him, was found lying open by his side. This circumstance, together with the sequestered spot where the body was found, left no doubt as to the fact that the deed was premeditated and deliberate.

A Coroner's jury was summoned, whose verdict was in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Stiff was a carpenter by trade, formerly from Baltimore, Md., about 50 years of age. He is supposed to have some relatives residing there.

B. D. F.

SILVER AND COPPER IN SHELBY.—We were shown a specimen of silver ore, a few days since, obtained from the mine now being opened by a company which we believe is headed by our fellow townsman, Col. James George.

The mine lies on and near the Coosa river, in the southeast part of this county, and there is no doubt that it is very rich.

The ore appears to contain much more copper than silver; but the smelter who knew nothing of the process of obtaining copper from the crude ore and collecting it in a solid mass, became convinced that copper was the predominant metal.

We hope to be able to give the public further information on the subject soon. There is now no reason for believing that they are not as rich as the Ducktown mines. Why should they not be? The face of the country is very much the same, and it lies near the southern terminus of a chain of mountains as rich in minerals as any in the world.

TOM MOORE.—Alluding to Tom Moore, Mr. Irving said that he took extraordinary pains with all he wrote. He used to compose his poetry walking up and down a gravel walk in his garden, and when he had a line, a couplet, or a stanza polished to his mind he would go to a little summer house near by, and write it down. He used to think ten lines a good day's work, and would keep the little poem by him for weeks, waiting for a single word. On one occasion he was riding with Mr. Moore in a cab, in Paris, and the driver carelessly drove into a hole in the pavement, which gave the vehicle a tremendous jolt. Moore was tossed about, and on regaining his seat, exclaimed, "By Jove! I've got it." "Got what?" said his companion in some alarm. "My word," was the reply, "I have been trying for it these six weeks, and now the rascal has jolted it out of me." On reaching his room, Moore inserted the word, and immediately despatched the finished song to the publisher in London. "Moore," added Mr. Irving, was the sweetest captivating companion, and the sweetest ballad singer I ever heard. No one could forget him that heard him sing.

TO SAVE PEACH TREES.—A writer in the New York Tribune, recommends the sowing of Tansy about the roots of peach trees, as a means of preserving them. He says that he once knew a large peach tree which was more than fifty years old, while several generations of similar trees in the same soil, had passed away. This led to an examination, and a bed of tansy was discovered about the trunk. It was naturally inferred that the preservation of this tree to such a green old age, was attributable to the presence of this plant. It was decided to try the experiment on others, and accordingly a few of the roots were placed about each of the other trees on the premises, some of which gave signs of decay. Not only has it preserved for years the sound trees, but removed those that were unsound. The odor of the plant, he says, doubtless keeps off the insect enemies of this kind of tree, and it might have the same effect on others, as the plum, apple, and pear, as well as the elm, sycamore and other ornamental trees.

A LADY PHILANTHROPIST.—Mrs. Ames was sitting in her front room when she saw Mrs. Armstrong approaching—a very public spirited lady, who took an interest in all reforms and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for people at a distance.

"My dear Mrs. Ames," she commenced, "I am agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia. I am told that they are in a habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know it is dreadful to contemplate."

"Perhaps they are used to it," "But this is no reason why we should not improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week, with this object in view. Will you join?"

"I am afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume will be the case with many of those who attend. Look, for example, at the boy in the street. He has a hole on his elbow, and his clothes are all covered with mud. I presume his mother belongs to some of these benevolent associations, and hasn't time to attend to her own children."

"Mrs. Ames," asked her visitor, rising with indignation, "do you mean to insult me?"

"Insult you?" was the astonished reply, "of course not. What makes you think so?"

"Do you know what that boy is, of whom you speak?"

"No I don't, but should like to." "You would? Well, my dear Mrs. George Washington Jackson Armstrong. What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why nothing. Only its unfortunate for the boy that he wasn't born a Patagonian."

Mrs. Armstrong, without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a Queen.

She is still canvassing for the sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while George Washington Armstrong is permitted to roam at will through the streets, on condition that he will not venture within sight of Mrs. Ames' window.

A Dangerous Delusion.
Strange as it may appear, still we believe it to be true, that the drunkard in his downward career, is unconscious of his real condition, and deludes himself with the idea that he is only drinking moderately. This opinion goes with him through the various stages of his course, until he stands upon the very brink of ruin, then he arouses his benumbed and stupefied senses, and asks, "What has brought me here?" True it is, he may perceive that his face is somewhat flushed, or that his breath tells a story that his tongue is unwilling to utter; but the redder his face grows, and the stronger his breath becomes, the less he will care about it. The delusion increases with the habit, and when he arrives at that period, that it is a matter of indifference to him whether he sleeps in a bed, or along the way-side, he is less likely to realize his dangers, than when he began to tread the fearful path.

Is there one who reads these lines and partakes ever so moderately of the intoxicating beverage, that feels himself safe? Do you find that at certain hours of the day, it is necessary, for you to drink? And do you, in order to quiet the uneasy feeling, take the stimulant? If so, do you doubt who we have been talking to? "Thou art the man," whose case we have just presented. In this longed desire for stimulants, behold your own infatuation—your own delusion, and beware! You are treading a fearful and dangerous path, and if you persist in travelling it, you will find the end sooner, much sooner, than you anticipate. Pause where you are, for you are fast approaching the place where

"Death leads the dance, or stamps the deadly die;

Nor ever fails the midnight bowl to crown."

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go must go where he would train up his child in.

STICKE.—Jackson, Miss., March 24.—Col. A. K. McClung, much to the surprise and grief of the citizens of this place, committed suicide to-day. He shot himself through the head, causing instant death.

The sad act was perpetrated at the Eagle Hotel in this city.

Col. McClung has long been a prominent man in Mississippi. A graphic sketch of his life and character was given in the January number of *Harper's Magazine*.

STRANGE PRESENTMENT.—At the coal-mine explosion near Richmond, Mr. Samuel Goniden, one of the overseers, was killed. The Dispatch says he had a dream on Sunday night which weighed heavily on his mind. Before starting to work on Monday morning he conversed freely with his wife, and instructed her how to act if he should meet with any accident that day. After starting to work, he returned three times to kiss his little children and bid them good bye. The poor fellow never saw them again.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIES.—It appears the yellow fever is prevailing in various parts of the West Indies. The schooner Flaviola, arrived at Philadelphia from Port-au-Prince 12th instant, reports that the bark Geo. D. Smouse bound for New York, had lost three men by harbor fever. The brig Star, of Boston, had lost two men by yellow fever and black vomit; and the schr. Empire Spring lost one man and another sick. The brig Erie, from the same port, reports that the sailing-master of the schooner-of-war Falmouth had died of yellow fever. Capt. Johnson and two of the crew of the schooner L. C. Brooks, for New York had also died of the same disease. An arrival at Boston from Porto Cabello, reports the fever very bad there. The frigate Columbia, of the home squadron, recently arrived at Norfolk from the West Indies, it is said had fifty cases of yellow fever on board, seven of which have proved fatal.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1855.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We shall be present in person, or a friend in our place, with the accounts due us, during several days of the Spring terms of Circuit Court in DeKalb and Cherokee. We now propose to all who will promptly settle their subscription accounts, that they may settle at the advance rates; but those who fail to avail themselves of this advantage, need not expect it to be renewed in future.

PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.—The most important change made by the postage law passed at the last session of Congress, was that requiring prepayment on all letters, on and after the first day of April, 1855. This, with other important changes made by the law, has been published in nearly all the newspapers in the United States; and circulars from the Post Office department, containing the substance of the law with instructions, have been forwarded and stuck up in full view at every Post Office; but notwithstanding all this, many persons seem not to have learned that any change has been made. We noticed at our Post Office the other day, a considerable list of unpaid letters posted up. The law and instructions are imperative, and all the Post Masters can do in such cases is to post up the unpaid letters a few days, and then forward them to the General Post Office as dead letters.

NASHVILLE, TENN. has recently been very unfortunate. It was first visited by a storm, which tore off the copper roofing of the State House and injured the ceiling and other parts of the building, besides doing considerable injury to churches and other buildings. Since then a fire has occurred, which has totally destroyed the Penitentiary, causing a loss to the State of \$100,000. One of the convicts was suffocated to death in the smoke, but none of the others were injured and none escaped.

SWEET POTATOES.—A writer in a late number of the Southern Cultivator, recommends the plan of planting of sweet potatoes on level ground, or at least nearly level with the ground, instead of throwing up high and dry ridges or hills. He enforces his argument with good reasoning, and says that he has practiced the plan for a number of years, of breaking up the ground very deep and thoroughly, with the common plow and colter, and that he has never had a short crop, his vines to turn prematurely yellow, or been troubled with small potatoes. He says dry hills and ridges is the worst form in which they can be planted in the dry and arid climate of Georgia and Alabama. Would it not be well for farmers to try the experiment, at least with a part of their crops?

RAIN.—The anxiety with regard to the effect of drought on the wheat and oats crop, which had become somewhat painful, owing to the great scarcity of grain already prevailing, has been greatly relieved by good rains on Thursday and Friday last. Since then the prospect is much more hopeful and cheering.

THE WAR AND ITS PARTIES.

The atmosphere of Europe is somewhat cleared by the Asia's mails. Several points are now fairly distinguishable. The policy of the Czar Alexander is plainly indicated, and is such as we had anticipated. The policy of Prussia has become fixed, by her refusal to join the Western Alliance, and this determination renders it almost certain that Germany will continue an armed neutral in the contest. It is almost certain that France is determined to keep up her present overwhelming ascendancy in the Crimea, and consequently to hold her allies, Turkey and England completely in her power.

It is also tolerably apparent, that Great Britain desires peace, and that France does not, and that the seeds of disaffection and suspicion are sown between these powers, which only require a little cultivation to ripen into a harvest of mischief. What the Turks think, or feel, it is not thought worth while even to chronicle; so completely has their country dropped out of sight since the contest fairly commenced. They will, in the end, we suppose, be sold to the highest bidder, to pay the expenses of a war to preserve the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and save the civilization of Europe. France is likely to have a mortgage that will cover the highest bid. If so, we shall rejoice in the result; for we think France, better than any other nation of Europe, would know how to redeem the old classic land from the desolation of four centuries of Ottoman misgovernment.

Charleston Mercury.

A "SWEET LITTLE FORTUNE" of \$100,000 can be obtained by the legal heirs, whenever they may call for it, at least so they are informed by Daniel Stout, Rock River, Ill. It appears it was left by John Stout, of South Carolina, previous to the war of the Revolution, to his brother St. Leger Stout and his sister Nancy Stout, then of New Jersey, but subsequently of Virginia, somewhere in the neighborhood of Tyger's Valley, where they resided for many years, and where they died. Nancy Stout during her lifetime married a man named Hart, and St. Leger a female named Barklow. As these parties never made a demand for the money, it is said to be now awaiting the order of their heirs, who can address Daniel Stout, Rock River, Ill. on the subject.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

New York, March 17, 9 o'clock.

The steamer Atlantic arrived off the Light ship about midnight, but owing to the thickness of the weather did not come up till daylight this morning.

She left Liverpool at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 10th, her regular day, but experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. She brings 74 passengers, amongst them Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Newman.

The Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th.

THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.—The Czar Nicholas expired shortly after noon, on Friday, March 24. His disease was atrophy of the lungs, and his sickness was only of a few days standing. His last words to the Empress were: "Tell Frederick, King of Prussia, to continue attached to Russia, as he has hitherto been, and never forget his father's words." It is said that a few days before his death the Czar succeeded in effecting a complete reconciliation between his two eldest sons, Alexander and Constantine, who were at variance.

The news of the Czar's death was received in England with demonstrations of joy. The several theatre managers came before the curtain and announced the fact, which in most instances was received with tumultuous cheering.

The Berlin Court placed itself in mourning immediately, and orders were issued for the whole Prussian army to wear symbols of mourning for four weeks.

At Vienna the news caused great agitation. The Emperor of Austria directs that in acknowledgment of the services rendered by the Emperor Nicholas during the time of unfortunate trials, the Nicholas Regiment of Cuirassiers shall always preserve that name as a souvenir in the Austrian army.

The Paris police had arrested several ballad singers for chanting verses disrespectful to the dead monarch.

The Russian ambassadors have announced the new Emperor's accession.

A synopsis of Alexander's manifesto had been received via Konigsburg.

He declares the welfare of his empire to be his only aim, and says he will endeavor to maintain Russia in the highest standard of power and glory; and aims to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of his predecessor, in doing which he hopes the zeal of his subjects will assist him.

Immediately on the death of the Czar Nicholas being known in Paris, orders were sent to Marshal Canrobert to press on the siege of Sebastopol with the utmost vigor.

Of the proposed departure of Napoleon for the seat of war nothing additional was known, but preparations continue to be made.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.—The first meeting of the plenipotentiaries took place at Vienna on the 6th inst. Their debate had for its object the fixing of the precise meaning of the third of the quarantine points. The Russian representatives were not present. Further conferences would be held without delay.

Gen. Welle had left Paris on his return to Berlin and was said to be the bearer of instructions which would insure the conclusion of a treaty between Prussia and the Western Powers.

The Chamber of Deputies at Stuttgart had voted 3,000,000 thalers at the demand of the Minister of War, but inserted formally in the bill of a recommendation to follow closely the policy of Austria.

The ratifications of the treaty between Sardinia and the allies had been exchanged.

FROM SEBASTOPOL.—A despatch dated Sebastopol, March 26th, reached Paris on the 9th, stating that 55,000 Russians were threatening the English force at Balaclava. General Bessmet was endeavoring to get his troops in the rear of the enemy with a view of cutting off their supplies and reinforcements, and preventing their becoming the attacking party.

The weather in the Crimea was very variable. At the latest dates a fine rain of 200 wagons succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The firing continued from both sides with more or less steadiness.

During the night of the 21st inst., the Russians threw up an armed redoubt on the flank of the fortifications of Sebastopol, and on the night of the 24th it was attacked and stormed by the French.

Accounts of the event are, however, directly contradicting. Prince Menschikoff says the French were repulsed with a loss of 600 men, while the French accounts claim a victory with 100 men killed.

The French likewise destroyed the works around the Malakhoff Tower but with great loss.

Up to the 26th of February nothing new had occurred at Eupatoria.

A special correspondent of the London Daily News dated Balaclava, Feb. 23, says that it was rumored that Canrobert had ordered the Comte martial of an officer high in command in the French army, accused of holding reasonable correspondence with the enemy.

EARTHQUAKE AT BOUSSE, FRANCE.—Bousse has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and a despatch says that two thousand persons lost their lives.

Liverpool, March 10.—Brown and Shipley report that the Cotton market opened active, and closed tame at barely $\frac{1}{2}$ advance.

Breadstuffs were dull at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ decline on wheat, one shilling on flour, and one shilling on corn.

Baring's Circular reports a fair business generally.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—In looking over the papers and circulars by the Atlantic, I observe that flour is quoted 15 to 16 6d decline. Wheat declined 16 per bushel, and Corn down 15 6d per quarter. Cotton had advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ in the week. Consols quoted 93 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The general tenor of the news is decidedly pacific, and it is thought that peace will be restored before long.

Seven Days

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP ASIA.

SPAIN GRANTS CONCESSIONS TO CUBA.

COTTON DECLINED.

New York, March 30.

The British steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst., has arrived at Halifax. She brings seven days' later dates than the Atlantic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Since the departure of the Atlantic on the 10th inst., the Liverpool Cotton Market has declined from 1-1-0 to 3d.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Vienna Conference was formally opened on the 15th inst.; Prince Gortschakoff was present. Public opinion as regards the prospect of peace is pretty equally balanced. The Austrian and Prussian circulars indicate peace, but Alexander's address to the Russian army breathes war.

The Allies had re-opened their fire on Sebastopol.

Napoleon's journey to the Crimea, is believed to be postponed.

The English Committee of Enquiry in regard to the conduct of the war, was still in session.

The political crisis in Belgium continued.

FROM SPAIN.—General Concha sent details of the Cuban conspiracy to the Spanish Cortes, recommending large concessions to the people of Cuba—which recommendation of the Captain-General was unanimously approved.

Prussia refuses to accede to the terms of a treaty with the allies, and will, therefore, be excluded from the Vienna Conference.

The Russians are fortifying the valley of Inkermann, and have sunk two more ships in the harbor.

The siege works at Sebastopol were progressing with great activity.

Austria has addressed a letter to the German Federal Government informing it that the Austrian Commissioners will present a new proposition for the effectual mobilization of the German forces. The letter also insists upon the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities.

Prussia has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of articles of war.

Gen. Osten-Sacken is now in command of the Russian forces at Sebastopol.

Since the death of Nicholas the general aspect of military and commercial affairs have undergone a favorable change.

English accounts state that Nicholas, when last addressing his son, Alexander, advised him to make peace, even at the sacrifice of Russian influence in the Black Sea—that he would not have taken the responsibility of the war if he had not doubted the possibility of the Anglo-French Alliance—that Alexander's constant efforts should be directed with a view to detach France from England, and to unite Russia with Austria and Prussia. The dying Emperor added that perhaps his pride had been excessive, and that therefore, God had humbled him.

After his death the body of the Emperor Nicholas was exposed in the Imperial chapel where it had in grand state until the 10th, when it was buried with the usual solemnities.

Telegraphic reports of the discussion of the Vienna Conference on the general basis of negotiations, state that they had terminated satisfactorily.

Rumors were current that England and Austria would be satisfied without the demolition of Sebastopol, but that the Emperor Napoleon absolutely insisted on that condition as the basis of a peace.

FROM SPAIN.

The Spanish Government had received confidential dispatches from Gen. Concha, stating that the condition of affairs in Cuba is such as to give him good grounds for much uneasiness—recommending that concessions be made to the people of the island, and that a Cuban Deputy be admitted to a seat in the Cortes. He begs the Government not to emancipate the slaves, which would cause the Cubans to seek annexation to the United States. He also gives it as his opinion that if the people of Cuba are not speedily pacified 20,000 Government troops will be insufficient to hold the island against them.

The Government had officially notified the Cortes that tranquillity had been restored in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The U. S. mail steamship Black Warrior has arrived at her wharf in this city from New Orleans, via Havana, bringing advices from the latter port to the 25th inst.

More arrests had been made.

The American Consul is understood to have entered so strong a protest against the execution of Estrampes, that General Concha had resolved to refer the matter to the Spanish Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Lewis L. Taylor, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, is reported to have forged the name of the Secretary of War to notes amounting to \$10,000 or \$20,000.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamship Star of the West has arrived at this port from San Juan with \$250,000 in gold. Her California advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Daniel Webster at New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—At the municipal election held to-day there was great excitement, and bloody riots occurred between the Americans and Germans. Cannons were used, and ten or twelve persons were killed. In the eleventh ward the ballot box was destroyed, and in another ward a fraud was discovered.

covered? The election between Taylor, the American, and Farran, the Democratic candidate, is close and doubtful.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Cotton is steady. Flour is firm. Wheat is steady. Corn is firm, and mixed is worth from 90 cents to \$1 per bushel.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Cotton has advanced 1-8c per lb.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—The Know Nothings have elected the Intendant and aldermen at Jacksonville, Florida.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—Eleven hundred bales of Cotton changed hands to-day at rates ranging from 8 to 9-1-2 cents per lb. Good Middling is worth from 8-7-8 to 9c per lb.

POLICY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

Late letters from Paris have attracted more than usual attention, on account of their disclosure of the designs and policy of the French Emperor. He will not only go to the Crimea, and take the war into his own hands, but will greatly extend the field of its operations.

Napoleon believes in the star that led him successfully to the Empire, through the *camp d'Austerlitz* of the 2d of December. After he shall bring the Russo-Turkish war to such a conclusion as he aims at, he will not, probably, follow the example of his uncle, in repudiating an unfruitful wife, and espousing a princess by whom he may expect accession to his strength, as well as to perpetuate his dynasty in his family? Then, will he not attempt the crowning act of his destiny—the invasion of England? These are shadows of events that may not be distant.

On the other hand, if Napoleon fell a victim to his Crimean expedition, the results will be quite as important to the world; for it may be followed by democratic revolution in France, and political convulsions everywhere. A long series of wars and revolutions, seem to menace the world. Even were the Conference of Vienna to result in a general pacification, it would not be but of momentary duration.

But the opinion gains ground, that the continuance of the war in Europe will not be hereafter, so detrimental to our industrial pursuits, as has been generally supposed, provided we may be able, for some twenty years longer, to maintain peaceful relations with all foreign powers.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY closes a leading editorial reviewing the Administration of President Pierce with the announcement of these truths which we hold to be undeniable.

Linda Jeffersonian.

It is impossible in Congress, or out of Congress, by any concessions, to propitiate the spirit of abolition. Its whole history shows that it has never stopped in any country short of carrying out its purpose, of extinguishing slavery, wherever its power has been permitted to extend. Its ascendancy in the Union we hold to be certain and inevitable. Gen. Pierce and the Democratic party are prostrate before it. The weak submission of the South in 1852, under the cry of "Union," has only rendered it more incompatible with the existence of her institutions. The South might then have saved the Union, and saved herself, by a course of resolute resistance. Now—but we will not anticipate events.

KOSSTICH ON THE DEATH OF THE CZAR.—Kosstich writes to the New York Times a characteristic letter on the death of the Czar. We extract a few paragraphs:

Czar Nicholas is dead. *Le Czar est mort vive le Czar.* That's the history. He died March 24; the same evening his death was known at London, announced in Parliament, and—in the theatres. The rich people of London were enjoying the performance of the fashionable *Lolita du Nord* and just in the midst of the scene when Czar Peter the Great presents himself dead drunk, the manager comes forward and considers it his agreeable duty to inform the ladies and gentlemen that the death of his Imperial Majesty, Czar Nicholas, has been just officially announced in Parliament. Upon this, tremendous cheering and hurrahing, and clapping hands, and waving handkerchiefs, and singing "God Save the Queen," and "partant pour la Syrie," etc.

A strange sight, forsooth! We, on our side, when after a hot day of battle, bravely contested and dearly won, we found the gory corpse of a distinguished enemy on the battle field, mounted though our blood has been by the battle's rage, and by the joy of victory, we carried him to his grave with all the honors we could bestow; and our stern warriors, who, a moment before, faced all the horrors of death with a smile of contempt on their heroic brow, marched with eyes downcast in meditation, and with solemn silence, near the bier of the fallen foe.

And here we see a community, one of the pretended standard bearers of Christian civilization, carried away to bacchanic gambols and pranks, by joy at the tidings of the death of a man, who had but died a year ago, before England was yet drifted to war, would have put the Court of England and all the fashionable circles, in mourning for forty days, in spite of all the misdeeds and crimes of his former career, in spite of the blood of Poland and Hungary crying to high Heavens, "Murder," on his name.

THE YOUNG EMPEROR, ALEXANDER II. is not found slow in his revelations. In his first manifesto he declares to take a solemn oath before God, to "maintain Russia on the highest standard of power and glory, and to accomplish the incessant wishes and views of Peter, of Catherine, of Alexander, and of Nicholas."

Has the tarantula of personal ambition stung the young man likewise? No! He is but the incumbent of Muscovite Czarism—that's all.

The wishes and views of Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and Nicholas! Why, what does that mean? The wishes and views of Peter, you know from his life, and from his last will; and you know likewise, that he caused his own son to be murdered in prison, estimating him incapable of carrying out his views. The wishes and views of Catherine are told in these words, "This is the road to Constantinople." Those of Alexander I., in the saying—*"Constantinople is the key to my own house,"* and by his Tilsit negotiations. Those of Nicholas are known from his campaign of 1828; from the repeated occupation of Moldo-Wallachia; from his intervention in Hungary, (the odious act in his sanguinary career, which I trust to the justice of the Almighty, weighed the heaviest in the balance of retribution to his soul.) his wishes and views are known from the secret Seymour correspondence, and from the actual war. These are the new wishes and views which the new Emperor swears to accomplish.

And England dreams of peace.

MURDERS IN THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The first surmise, on the announcement of the death of the Czar, was that he had fallen a victim to some conspiracy. There would seem, however, to be no grounds for this suspicion. Yet the almost universal suspicion of murder was not extraordinary, when it is considered how many of the royal line of Russia have died forcible deaths. What with the dissensions among the imperial family, and what with the conspiracies on the part of the nobility to remove an obnoxious Czar, no dynasty of civilized princes has ever suffered so much from steel and cord, since the days of the Roman Caesars. Talleyrand's famous definition of the character of the Russian Government, that it was "a despotism tempered by assassination," was as true as it was witty, or rather, was witty because of its truth. During the earlier period of Czarism, nearly every emperor destroyed some rival, or was himself destroyed. Even in the last century, the murder of a Russian prince almost invariably attended or preceded the accession of a new monarch to the throne. The bloody drama was opened by a father killing his own son, and closed by a son consenting to the murder of his father.

The incident to which we first allude, was the secret execution of Alexis, only son of Peter the Great, by order of his father, A. D. 1719. The Prince was hostile to the measures introduced by the Czar, favoring the old boyar party, which adhered to the ancient usage and customs of his country. For this Peter resolved to disinherit him. Alexis, knowing what his mean, fled abroad but being discovered, was dragged back to Russia, compelled to renounce the succession, and by secret judges, and barbarously put to death. The next tragedy which occurred in the Romanoff family was the murder of Peter the Third, by direction of his wife, who immediately ascended the throne as Catherine the Second. This woman, celebrated no less for her prodigal life than for her political genius, was the grandmother of Nicholas. Her instrument in the assassination of her husband was Prince Alexis Orloff, one of her paramours, a man of gigantic stature, who subsequently unobtrusively paraded himself through Europe, and was viewed with terror and curiosity everywhere as the person who, when the Emperor resisted, had threatened the unhappy Prince with his own hand. A brother of this monster went to Italy, where a Princess of the Romanoff line resided, whom Catherine feared in consequence of her better title to the throne, and having inveigled the poor girl into a mock marriage, trapped her on board of a Russian frigate, and carried her a prisoner to Cronstadt. The miserable victim of this atrocious perfidy was drowned in her cell subsequently by an intimation of the Navy.

The paricide to which we allude was the murder of Paul the First, father of Nicholas, and the knowledge of the complicity of Alexander, the predecessor or the late Czar. Paul was set upon at night in his chamber, and assassinated after a protracted struggle, in which he fought with desperate resolution, though maimed and in his shirt. At the period of this bloody tragedy, Nicholas was an infant. But his elder brother, Alexander, was a young man, and was, it is generally believed, aware of what was about to occur. Remove for the act is said to have embittered the closing days of Alexander. It is asserted by some historians that even this Prince fell a victim to a violent death. It is certain that he died suddenly, when on a tour in the Crimea; and as he had become

quite unpopular with a large party in his dominions, it is not impossible that he was poisoned. In all these cases of assassinations; it was at first given out that the Czar died of apoplexy; nor did the truth appear till the lapse of years, had rendered harmless the publication of the facts. In a despotism like Russia when a Prince is to be deposed, there is generally no course left but to his life. He cannot safely be asked to abdicate, for he would be a bold man who could thus "bell the cat;" and while he lives, even after abdication, there is all ways danger of revolution in his favor. Hence Talleyrand's remarks.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Suppression of the Monasteries in Sardinia.—After long debates, and the rejection of a great number of amendments, the Chamber of Deputies of Turin has voted the first article of the Bill for the Suppression of Monasteries. This article, which comprises in itself the whole bill, is as follows:—

"All communities and establishments of whatsoever description of monastic orders, and of regular and secular corporations, existing in the state, are suppressed, and cannot be re-established, except by special law."

"Are accepted:—

"1. The Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph."

"2. Such of the communities of orders and corporations as are principally destined for education and public instruction, or for preaching and giving assistance to the sick, to be designated by name in a special clause approved by Royal decree, and to be published contemporaneously with the present law."

DEATH OF A MISER.

On Saturday, Hannah Hall, a spinster, aged 66, distinguished by her miserly habits, closed her miserable career at Sheffield, leaving to the Girls' Charity School of that town between £5,000 and £6,000, amassed by a life of penury.

In 1812, about which time her father died, she received a legacy of £100 under her grandfather's will. It was immediately after the acquisition of this money that Miss Hall first manifested those peevish habits for which her subsequent life was remarkable. Her penury led her early in her career to regard her money as an unexchangeable appendage to her toilet, and she boasted that she had not used any for 30 years. Her only income was the interest on £100, and her own earnings by making farm laborer's smock-frocks, but she contrived not only to live out of this, but to save money.

In connection with another woman she commenced a system of leading money out at interest, through the medium of Guinea Clubs, and this proved so profitable, that in five or six years she was able to commence lending on mortgage of small lots of cottage property.

The shutters of the lower rooms of her house were barricaded, and she lived alone in the garret a miserable and wretched life, but every year increasing the habits of penury and hoard of wealth.

Coins she never bought, and frequently she sat for days together in the depth of winter, without fire. Miss Hall, although she would literally starve herself to death, rather than part with her money, had no objection to a good dinner at any other person's expense, and during the last ten or fifteen years of her life, she followed out a system by which she secured a good dinner and tea every day, except Sunday, free of charge.

One of her friends, who professed to be a member of her household, has left more than £10. Her attire was a thing of shreds and patches. On her feet she usually wore a pair of cast off man's boots, which were bed ridden with strings. She had worn one bonnet more than thirty years; summer or winter she wore patterns and carried an umbrella. Her habits were very filthy. On a search being made on the house of the deceased three wills were discovered, two in her own hand-writing, and another drawn up by a solicitor in 1849, in all of which she left her property to the charity school. There were also found mortgage deeds, Midland Railway shares, debenture bonds of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, and bankers' deposit notes; in all amounting to 4,400*l.* It is believed by those who knew her, that it will ultimately be found that she died worth from 6,000*l.* to 7,000*l.* These securities were found secreted in bundles of rags, tied up in old shirts and some of the more portable ones, such as the bank deposit notes,—were packed away in pieces of rags, inside old shoes, etc. In one box she had accumulated between fifty and sixty pieces of soap of different kinds, evidently the contribution of friends anxious for her sanitary improvement. The interest took place at St. Philip's Church, and drew together some thousands of people.—*London Times, Feb. 15.*

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. A. Rodgers, of Franklin, Ohio, died of hydrophobia last week. It appears he was bit by a mad dog some thirty years ago, from the effects of which he recovered, although at irregular intervals he felt a peculiar and unpleasant sensation. Being a man of powerful physical frame, weighing near two hundred pounds, it is probable that the strength of his constitution kept the effects of the virus in his system subdued. On the 15th of January, however, a small, half starved dog bit him on the hand, when he instantly remarked to his wife that he never felt such a pain. It seemed to thrill his system like an electric shock. Nothing further, however, occurred at that time beyond a very severe headache, and a slight nervous fever. The Dayton Gazette says:

The same dog was known to have bitten several hogs, but not until the hogs became rapid, which was several weeks after, was the dog supposed to have been mad. When Mr. Rodgers became acquainted with these facts he

felt that, under his peculiar situation with the virus of a former bite in his system, his case was a less one, and immediately set about closing up his business, and his will, communicating his apprehensions to no person, not even his family. He enjoyed his health up to Wednesday before his death, when the symptoms of hydrophobia began to manifest themselves, causing him, however, no serious inconvenience until day morning, when on attempting to wash his hands and face he found himself unable to get his hands in the water.

He ate but little breakfast, and in a short time went to bed, about 12 o'clock Friday night, was seized by a most fearful spasm which lasted for some time. After the spasm passed off he became quite calm, and conversed incessantly, and assured his friends that he would not hurt them in any way. His next spasm on Sunday morning, and more violent than the former. The last spasm seemed to rack the sufferer with the most excruciating agony, and was dreadful in the extreme, to witness. During all his sufferings to the very moment of his death he was conscious of his condition, perfectly rational in all respects, and seemed to take particular care to harm no one during his raving fits, although he was no way secured, and in the room with his friends and attendants.

It is certainly contrary to our experience that the virus should remain so long in the system, and give no more decided manifestations of its presence. The case, though a remarkable one, is by no means an isolated one.

The Winter of The Heart.

Let it never come upon you, so that good angels may protect you from this terrible evil—the winter of the heart.

Let no chilling influence freeze up fountains of sympathy and happiness; its depths; no cold burthen settle on its withered hopes, like snow on faded flowers, no rude blast drive the mean shrieks through its delicate chambers.

Your life-path may lead you through trials which for a time seemed to impede your progress, and shut out every light of heaven from your anxious gaze.

Penury may take the place of plenty; your luxurious rooms may be exchanged for a single lonely room; soft couch for a straw pallet—the viands for the coarse food of the Summer friends may forsake you; the unimpeachable world pass you, scarcely a look or word of comparison.

You may be forced to toil wearily, can, to earn a livelihood; you may encounter fraud and the base alloy that would extort the last farthing you will neigh turn in disgust to your fellow beings.

Death may sever the dear ties that bind you to earth, and leave you in a cold, dark, lonely, and dreary, and the hope of your declining years, be taken from you while your riches to him with a wild note which even the shadow of the tomb, not wholly subside.

But amid all these sorrows, do not come to the conclusion that nobody ever so deeply afflicted as you are, abandon every anticipation of "better days" in the unknown future.

Do not lose your faith in human excellence, because your confidence sometimes been betrayed, nor be that friendship is only a del

JOHN H. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.
March 7, 1854.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY,
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.
OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.
March 14, 1854.—1y.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS.
Near the Mansion House, Formerly by Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Hyslop, McBurney & Co.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
87, HAYNE ST.
August 15, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.;
W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.;
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
NO. 50 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISLEY,
JAMES HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.,
NO. 25 HAYNE STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
W. STEVENSON, H. L. HARRAL,
W. K. KITCHEN.

HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,
NO. 274 BROAD STREET,
AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY,
WM. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER
April 11, 1854.—1y.

BOXES & BROWN,
Successors to J. and S. Brown and Co.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,
Cutlery, Guns, &c.
Augusta, Ga.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

L. HANCOCK & CO.,
DEALER IN
STOVES & GRATES,
Plain and Japanned Tin Ware,
Britannia, Wood, Willow and
Hollow Ware, Lifting Pumps,
Lead and Block Tin Pipes,
Tin Plates, Sheet Iron,
Wire, &c., &c.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND
SHEET IRON WARE.
METALLIC ROOFING.
Done in the most approved manner with Despatch.
The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms.
210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALA.

A. FREDERICK,
Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
CONFECTIONARY.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL,"
AUGUSTA, GA.
Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Preserves, Pickles, Wines, Porter, Cordials, Segars, &c.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)
William E. Jackson,
George T. Jackson,
John T. Miller,
Samuel A. Verdery.
Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings and Osnaburghs at
FACTORY PRICES.
Liberal discount for Cash.
Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.
JACOB'S CORDIAL.
FOR ALL
BOWEL DISEASES.
(CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM.)
ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums. MORE.
1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea.
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.
3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhoea.
4th. It relieves the nervous Colic.
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it a most efficient, and in my treatment, a valuable remedy."
"I give the pleasantest being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. a SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

Wm. H. Underwood, Former Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.
"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bow disease, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—truly superior to any thing else ever tried by me."
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and it, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of kindred and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand preeminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance as a conservative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.
"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as the wind, and has been pushed by the Russian, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854.

For Sale by
J. B. Hays & Co., White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Dilling Spring, Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson, Alexandria, A. W. Kirby, J. F. Dailley, Dr. J. P. Smith, Dean & Edwards, Ashville, W. C. Denon, Greensport, Wm. Thaxton, Mount Pleasant, C. J. Pearson, Springfield, D. L. R. Butt, Centre, W. E. Ealey & Co., Gadsden, J. S. Camp & Co., Taylor Town, James Montgomery, Spring Garden, Lacey & Harris, Cedar Bluff, Porter & S. Bane, Gainesville, J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon, J. S. and S. J. Bannard, Van Buren, Brown and Phillips, Haverlyville, GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans.

F. A. Holman & Co.,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
Grocery China & Glass ware
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.
April 11, 1854.

THE LAMPLIGHTER.
65,000 PUBLISHED!
THE MOST CHARMING OF AMERICAN ROMANCES.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES.
The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Baren, A. H. Gale & Co., and Debois & Schuyler, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.
The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patterns and finish, and fresh from the manufacturing houses. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S, Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Planter's Hotel,
J. M. SIMPSON
PROPRIETOR,
BROAD STREET
AUGUSTA, GA.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.
May 3, 1853.—1y.

ORDERS SALES.
THE subscriber is now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Trunkcases, &c. Together with an elegant stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Beads, Wallets, Port Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pen Spectacles, &c.
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to him in the counties of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 2, 1853.—1y.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets
A Wholesale.
MERCHANTS visiting Augusta are requested to call and examine our Large and Well Selected STOCK of
HATS, CAPS,
AND
ON NEEDS.
Which I offer as low as can be bought in Charleston or New-York, with the addition of Freight.
If you do not believe it, call and see, as I take pleasure in showing my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.
Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

ALEXANDER & BURTON,
Arbacochee, Bltn.
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES.
A large assortment of everything usually kept in a Dry Goods Store always on hand, and for sale on very accommodating terms.
Mr. Alexander returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of Alexander & Burton.
They intend to reside at Arbacochee, and expect to give their personal attention to the business, ever taking pleasure in accommodating the people in any way they can.

JAS. E. ALEXANDER,
Wm. H. BURTON.
Dec. 5, 1854.—1y.

CHEAP STORE.
THE undersigned have just received, at Stevenson's Mills, two miles south of Jacksonville, and now offer for sale, low for cash or Country Produce, a fine assortment of
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING.
Also a good stock of GROCERIES, NEGRO SHOES, FACTORY YARN, &c.
J. A. STEVENSON & SON.
Dec. 9, 1854.—1y.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale low, for Cash or Country Produce,
Gunny Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine,
Sugar, Coffee, Beans,
Molasses, Iron, &c., &c.
J. A. STEVENSON & SON.
Dec. 9, 1854.—1y.

W. A. BROOKS
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
In 25th Street.
The subscriber has just received, from the Warehouse, a large and well selected stock of
Suspenders, Purses,
Beads, Wallets, Port Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pen Spectacles, &c.
Looking Glasses and Mirrors,
of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of
School and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
PAPER, INK, &c.
Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,
Attorney at Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to him in the counties of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.
Dec. 2, 1853.—1y.

COLLEGIATE
Cherokee Institute.
The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.
The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, (Rome,) to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name—has and wishes to found here two new Departments and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, and to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day. S. FOUCHER, Principal, and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.
Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.
Mr. R. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

Terms.
To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any of the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, including of washing, fuel and lights, will be \$25.00 for the scholastic year—or \$15.00 for the Spring term of six months, and \$10.00 for the Fall term of four months. Board in good families can be had at \$10.00 per month. Tuition in the College Department \$50.00 per year. French \$20.00; Drawing \$20.00. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin as in most other institutions. Music \$30.00 for the Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the primary department, charges will be \$12.00 for the Spring and \$12.00 for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miles, and Judges Underwood and Lomax, for this city. Wm. Pock, Esq., of Cedar Town, Polk Co., M. H. Right, Esq., of Cherokee Co., Ala.
Aug. 20—1y.

Mexican Mustang Linnment.
HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffness in your joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with swelling head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or corns you think insupportable? Use this MUSTANG LINIMENT. It cures the magic on them all, soothing their misery, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Linnment.
For sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
April 18, 1854.

Money Wanted.
All persons indebted to me, either by note or book account are hereby called on to make payment without delay, as I am obliged to make collections. Come soon and save costs. R. M. DICKSON.
Alexandria Ala. Jan. 15, 1855.

NEW STAGE LINE
FROM
Guntersville to Jacksonville.
A Tri-weekly Line of
Four horse Post Coaches,
is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.
There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river Railroad, above Montgomery. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.) It being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail Steamers, which pass daily to either of the above points. Wintabunga (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a M. Adams' road runs miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodation for baggage. It runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travel comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements are such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 4 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route, in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive Jacksonville some days, at 10 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Guntersville some days at 10 p. m.

Far from Guntersville to Jacksonville, \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.
Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor,
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburghs and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash.
April 1 1854.—1y.

Augusta Seed Store.
BROAD STREET
(Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels.)
AUGUSTA, GA.
THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving, Large and Fresh additions of all which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large.

The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for.
N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Orange Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c., &c.
J. H. SERVICE.
April 11, 1854.—1y.

LAW NOTICE.
SAMUEL H. LAKENS,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery
WILL practice Law in Benton and adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co., Ala.
Feb. 6, '55.

NOTICE.
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist.
Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence, Eastalaga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.
April 25 1854. tf

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.
The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing WAGGONS of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done in the neatest style and at short notice.
Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.
We are also manufacturing THRESHING MACHINES, both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without linings. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use. Gearing for Field and Gin Houses; Bristles, Tabbies, Ward-ropes, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.
2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.
3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.
4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS & CO.
E. G. MORRIS, HIRSH HICKS,
J. R. LLOYD,
July 25, 1854.—1y.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.
COME AND TRY US.
THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac G. Morris, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accomplished and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a Lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.
Morrisville, July 18, 1854.
E. G. MORRIS.

JACKSONVILLE
Male Academy.
THE undersigned will RE-OPEN his school for the instruction of young men and boys on Monday the 3rd of January 1855. He trusts that the success which he has attended his labors in the schools of this community during the past seven years, will be a sufficient guarantee that the school will be conducted in such a manner as to meet the educational wants of those committed to his charge. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of TWENTY ONE weeks each, at the following rates of
TUITION.

Orthography Reading and Mental Arithmetic per session \$8 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic 12 50
Philosophy, Chemistry, History Rhetoric Logic &c. 15 00
Languages and Mathematics. 20 00

Persons at a distance who may desire to give their children or wards an academic course of preparation for college, can obtain boarding in good families at moderate rates.
After a pupil's name has been enrolled no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

January, 24 1855.
Whereas the Trustees of the Jacksonville Male Academy, are well pleased with the management of the School under Mr. John H. Caldwell, and knowing him to be a gentleman of fine talents, a good scholar in the various branches of Science and Literature, and well qualified to prepare young men to enter the most respectable Colleges, or to commence the study of the learned professions, therefore resolve, that we transfer him the use of the Academy for the ensuing year, the privilege to manage the same as he may think best, and to regulate the tuition of the various branches.

J. H. CALDWELL,
E. L. WOODWARD,
A. ADAMS,
JOHN R. CLARK,
JACOB FORNEY,
B. C. WILEY,
J. F. GRANT,
Trustees.

WONDERFUL!
New York in Jacksonville!!
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a
Cabinet Shop,
ON THE
Public Square.

a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the very best quality and latest styles.
He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring the CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.
J. G. D.
February 27, 1855.—1y.

THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension Office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services. Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 100, to additional bounty, making with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.
Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,
Jacksonville, Ala.,
J. W. RAMSEY,
Centre, Ala.
March 20, 1855.

House and Furniture
PAINTING.
THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to
Execute all Orders
for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.
REFERENCES.
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.
Feb. 6, 1855

To Merchants and Physicians!!
Atlanta Drug Store.
The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as Soaps, Colognes, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.
H. A. RAMSAY.
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m
*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southerner, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m
*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southerner, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

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DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Returns
his sincere
thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favor heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the
Cabinet Making Business,
in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Jan. 9, 1855.—1y

To the Ladies.
ROBERT H. WYNNE is now prepared to furnish the Ladies with Drafts or Ladies Guide, with such instructions as will enable them to make their dresses fit perfectly. He will also furnish them with Dress Patterns, of the latest fashion and most improved style. Terms moderate—and upon failure to give entire satisfaction to all who may purchase, no charge will be made. He will call upon the Ladies at their residences upon notice. Give me a call. Jan. 23, '55.

N. B. The TAILORING BUSINESS continued as usual at the same place.

Atlanta Medical College.
THE first course of lectures in this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in May next, and continue until the last of the following August, during which the usual systematic course of lectures will be given, and Clinical instruction twice a week.

Faculty.
M. G. Slaughter, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.
J. W. Jones, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Josiah Poring, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
W. F. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. E. Dubose, M. D., Prof. of Physiology.
G. T. Wilburn, M. D., Prof. of Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
J. J. Robertson, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. G. Westmoreland, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

An abundant supply of Material for dissection (subjects preserved in spirits of wine) will be provided. The services of a competent Demonstrator of Anatomy will be procured before the opening of the session. The fees for the entire course amount to \$105. Matriculation, (payable once only) \$5. Dissecting ticket, (obligatory once only) \$10.—Graduation fee, \$25. Good board can be had in the city for \$3 per week. For further information address
J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.
Atlanta, Jan. 15, 1855. No. 952.

BAKER & CASWELL,
GROCERY AND COMMISSION.
MERCHANTS.
AUGUSTA, GA.
Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care.
Advances if required made on Produce in Store.

Notice.
I will attend at the Court Ground of each precinct at the times and places mentioned below for the purpose of assessing the Tax for the year 1855.

March.
Jacksonville, Pre. No. 1, Mon. 10.
Rabbit Town, 10, Tues. 20.
White Plains, 11, Wed. 21.
Togues & Roads, 12, Thurs. 22.
Sugar Hill, 14, Fri. 23.
Pine Grove, 15, Sat. 24.
Pounds Store, 16, Mon. 26.
Backus Store, 17, Tues. 27.
Muscadine, 18, Wed. 28.
Carmichael's, 18, Thurs. 29.
Berlens, 20, Fri. 30.
Ludiga, 0,

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1865.

We shall be thankful to those who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the approaching Circuit Court, to make settlement of their accounts due this office.

Hon. W. R. W. Cobb.—Among the number of old acquaintances with whom we met, during our brief stay at the Cherokee Court during the first part of last week, was the Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, very appropriately styled the "Inevitable." Cherokee is now added to his district, and he is renewing his acquaintance with old friends and making new ones, in both of which, we should judge from appearances, he was very successful. Mr. Cobb has not depended for the establishment of his reputation upon the delivery of one or two frothy speeches in Congress, "all sound and fury, signifying nothing," spending two-thirds of the remainder of his time in dissipation and amusement; but has built up for himself a substantial, well-founded and well-deserved reputation, by a strict and faithful discharge of his duties, and by industrious and persevering attention to the wants of his constituents, and the interests of the State generally. Some have attributed his unusual success and popularity to his great art in electioneering, but this never would have sustained him so long, had he been unfaithful in the discharge of his duties. As yet he has no opposition, and it is thought, probable he will have none; but we presume he is not greatly alarmed at the prospect of formidable opposition in any event. It is his purpose to make his regular appointments to meet with the people in July, and then if he has no opponent to meet he will have the more time to devote to ascertaining the wants and wishes of his constituents.

Col. Wm. P. Davis, of our Town addressed a large number of the citizens of Cherokee, in the Court house of that County on the afternoon of Tuesday last. He informed the people of that County, that it was not his purpose, (being a non-resident) to interfere in their local politics or elections, but to confine himself to the statement of some facts relative to State policy, in which they were all equally interested. He then took a brief review of the history of our State government from its formation down to the present time, touching upon several points of State policy, both prosperous and adverse—the latter largely preponderating. When he reached the period of the administration of our present Governor, John A. Winston, he dwelt more at large; and as we thought, defended very successfully, the policy of the Governor, in his opposition to the doctrine of "State aid" to Rail Roads, where it might involve the State to an unlimited extent, without sufficient guards or securities. But he also proved conclusively, that the Governor was not opposed to a reasonable degree of aid from the State, where the State was amply secured against loss, as in the case of the loan of \$450,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, which was amply secured by personal security, and the interest of which has been promptly paid semi-annually. This bill the Governor approved. From the general expression of approbation which we heard in the crowd soon after, (in fact we happened to hear none other), we should suppose that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Davis were generally approved. He made a similar speech, we understand on the second day of the DeKalb Court, which was equally well received.

We had not heard Mr. D. speak until the time mentioned for some two years, and were gratified to discover in him a manifest and considerable improvement as an orator.

We invite especial attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Stipes & Rowland, who are now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Geo. Stipes, north side of the public square, an extensive and well-selected stock of Goods of the latest styles and fashions. This is a new firm; and both its members are gentlemen of integrity, business habits and accommodating dispositions; and we have no doubt will use as great exertions as any others, to satisfy patrons in both quality and price of goods.

The attention of those who are, or are likely to be afflicted with that distressing and obstinate disease Fever and Ague, is respectfully called to the advertisement of Champion's Ague Pills, and also Anti-Bilious Pills, for the cure of several other diseases. These are not new medicines, but have been long known in this country, and perhaps have proved as successful as any others in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended.

Sand Rock is the name of the net: Post Office recently established on the route from Blue Pond to Van Buren, instead of Land Rock as erroneously called by us in a notice of its establishment week before last.

Philip S. White, the Temperance Lecturer will deliver addresses in this place on the 7th & 8th of May next.

COPPER ORE.—Some of the finest specimens of copper ore which we have yet seen from Randolph County, were left at our Office a few days ago, during our absence, by Samuel M. Johnson, Esq. of Tennessee, the first discoverer of copper at the Duck Town mines. Mr. Johnson has taken the lease formerly worked by Mr. Richard Wood, of Randolph, which we mentioned as having visited last Winter while in that county.

Mr. Johnson is a practical and experienced miner, and withal a gentleman of unusual energy, industry and perseverance, and we shall consequently now soon expect to hear of results highly gratifying to all who are interested in copper lands in Randolph and other counties of Alabama.

The ore mentioned above was taken from a depth of about 30 feet, and Mr. Johnson is quite confident that he will reach what is called a *lode* of ore of the best quality at from 20 to 30 feet further.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 7.—Cotton has advanced an eighth of a cent per lb. Flour is generally firm, but Southern is irregular at from \$9.50a\$10.37 1-2 per bbl. Wheat is firm with an upward tendency.—Corn is a trifle higher, and Western Mixed is quoted at \$1.05 per bushel. Rice is higher, at from \$4.62 1-2a\$5.62 1-2 per 100 lbs. Spirits of Turpentine is quiet at from \$24a\$25 cents per gallon. Crude oil is firm. Rosin is worth \$1.62 1-2 per bbl., and Wilmington is quoted at from \$1.50a\$1.62 1-2 per bbl. Sugars are active at from \$4.87 1-2a\$5.87 1-2 per 100 lbs. Coffee is dull. Molasses is firm at from \$27a\$27 1-2 cents per gallon.

Savannah, April 7.—Sixteen hundred bales of Cotton were sold to-day before the arrival of the Baltic's advices. Nothing was done afterwards.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Orleans, April 6.—Cotton is firm. The sales to-day have comprised 7000 bales. The sales during the week sum up 39,500 bales. The stock on hand consists of 100,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts as compared with last year is 125,000 bales. Prime Molasses is worth 26 1-2 cents per gallon. Coffee is quoted at from \$20 1-2a\$21 1-2 cents per lb. The sales during the week have comprised 15,000 bags, and the stock amounts to 37,000 bags. Corn is worth \$1.10 per bushel.

Savannah, April 9.—Cotton has advanced an eighth of a cent per lb., and 600 bales changed hands to-day at from \$40 1-2a\$41 1-2 cent per lb.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A letter from Havana states that our consul has notified the Captain General, by direction of Secretary Murcy, "that if one drop of American blood is spilled in the present crisis, the government of the United States will not be answerable for the result." Francisco Estrampes, under sentence of death, is an American citizen, and it remains to be seen whether Gen. Concha will commute his punishment, or accept the alternative presented.

Norfolk, April 6.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Havana which port she left on the 21st.—She brings accounts of the execution of Estrampes, which took place at Havana on the 30th.—The U. S. Consul, Robinson, under instructions, demanded his trial under treaty stipulations, but notwithstanding his protest, the prisoner was tried by a military court and condemned—having confessed his design to secure the independence of the Island. He showed the greatest indifference to his fate. At the place of execution he manifested an intention to address the multitude, but the drums and trumpets were ordered to sound, to drown his voice. Notwithstanding this, his voice was heard above the din, shouting "Liberty forever, and death to all Kings!"

"The Fillibusters," according to a Washington despatch, have not abandoned their expedition to Cuba. It is said a large expedition is about to sail from New Orleans and other Southern ports. Stores of arms and ammunition, it is alleged, have been sent forward to an island near Cuba, and as soon as advices are received that these articles are safely landed, the men will set out. The military organization is represented as being complete, and many of the officers have seen service in the American army.

Political Intelligence.

The Czar Alexander made several speeches, using mild language to the diplomatic body, and expressing himself in strong terms when addressing the army. On the whole, his language was interpreted in a pacific sense.

The Vienna Conference.

The first of the four points of negotiation which had been unanimously agreed to in the Vienna Conference reads as follows:—"The abolition of the exclusive prerogative of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia—the privileges accorded to these provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the five Powers."

The latest despatch from Vienna, dated Friday evening says:—"The Conference is progressing favorably. The second point was either settled to-day or will be to-morrow. It must be repeated, however, that the question of peace or war will not be decided until the third point is settled."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs under date of Friday evening, as follows:

"The news from Vienna was favorable to peace, and people are disposed to believe that the Conference will be attended with a happy result."

Count Nesselrode will proceed to Vienna.

The negotiations become critical.—The new Czar gave strong evidence of abiding by the plans traced out by his father, and that he would make no concessions.

Rumors are current of new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, erection of Turkish forts, &c., in Asia.

LOUISIANA.—In relation to planting prospects, the Opelousas Patriot of Saturday last says:

There has not been so gloomy a prospect for the sugar planters of this county as the present since the culture of cane to any considerable extent was begun. From almost every planter we hear complaints. A small amount of seed cane was in the first place put up, and such was the injury it sustained that when planting, one half at least was rejected—in some places, the whole. An unusually small amount of stubble cane remains, which in many places seems to be much injured, and of the plant cane none has yet appeared above the ground there being scarcely moisture enough in the earth to make it sprout.

Under these circumstances, it is not unsafe calculation to say that the sugar crop of the parish can not, under the most favorable circumstances of weather and season, reach another year within thirty-three per cent, of the crop of the past, and that shows at least twenty-five per cent, of a falling off from the crop of 1853. Touching the cotton and corn crops, a large pitch has been made, and, with a favorable season, a far better yield may be anticipated than the last year. The cold weather and the drought render the prospects gloomy at present, yet there is a sufficiency of time to make as good crops as if that which was cut down by the frost of last week had been left standing.

We learn from the Patriot that the cold and backward spring, together with the long continued drought, is telling fearfully upon the vacation interests of this and the parish of Calcasieu. The Patriot says:

Within the last six weeks thousands of cattle have died from hunger and thirst. The cold and the drought of the winter destroyed every particle of grass upon our prairies, and that being the sustenance of our cattle mostly, they became, as a matter of course, very poor. Recently the ponds in the prairies have all dried up, forcing the cattle to resort to the sloughs and bayous for water. Going into these mucky bog and mire, and not having strength enough to extricate themselves, they perish. In this way, and from extreme poverty, hundreds are dying daily.

The Consequence of Crime.

In the Court of General Session at New York on Friday last, William Kissame, who had been convicted for forgery, was brought up for sentence, and having been asked by the Recorder why judgment should not be pronounced against him according to law, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court—I shall avail myself of the opportunity now offered, in being the last I shall possibly ever have, to make a few remarks. And I wish it to be distinctly understood that what I am about to say is no way intended by me as suing for mercy; on the contrary, I feel that I deserve any penalty which the Court may deem proper to inflict.

My life, sir, as some of the public prints have set forth, has not been one continued succession of crime. Two years ago I was living with my family in Ohio, in peace, contentment and happiness; known and respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, without one blot or stain upon my name.—But in an evil hour there came about my dwelling those who had blighted and blasted many a home before. I shall not enter into details of the wretchedness and desolation they have brought about me and mine, and which, sir, have been the means of bringing me before you this day; also, of sending my family penniless, homeless and homeless wanderers on the face of the earth, ashamed of the very name they bear, which name was handed to me without blemish, as untarnished as the driven snow. May God forgive them! I never can!

And yet, sir, it was my own fault.—Endowed with all the feelings and senses of manhood, I should have known that to be breathed upon by them was death; that the very atmosphere which surrounded them was as poisonous as the air which I breathe. I should have indignantly spurned them from me, as you would sir, the most loathsome reptile that crawls on the face of the earth. Had I paused, had I pondered, I had not been here. I must have been in a dream, a sort of spell, when I permitted the ignis fatuus to lead me to destruction.

And though I stand here, charged with and convicted of crime, yet my heart tells me, and I feel it and know it to be true, that I have no sympathy with that I have no fellow feeling of emotion in common with the perpetrators of it. Had I paused, had I pondered, you sir, would have been spared the disgraceful duty which involves upon you this day, and I can fancy any duty which can be more irksome to an enlightened humane creature than that of consigning a fellow-creature to a living tomb. But the edict of the law must be fulfilled, the consequences must fall on those who come antagonistic to it, and cheerfully, gladly, yes, joyfully would I go hence, to wherever it may place you to consign me, did I but feel that I might get live

to return regenerated, untarnished as I was, that I could once more take that proud station amongst family and friends which I then held. But alas! sir, this cannot be, and the overwhelming consciousness of it inflicts more wretchedness and misery upon me than any penalty which the law can inflict. There is no escape from one's feelings excepting through the portals of the grave.

I could escape from the railroad cars at the risk of my life, as has been given in testimony, and could lay out in the wild woods, night after night, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. But there was one ever watchful companion which I could not avoid. It was the constant prompting of the heart: What have you been? What infamy and disgrace have you entailed on yourself? I could hear it in the leaves that rustled o'er my head, I could hear it in every sound that was borne upon the breeze. The whole world may forgive me, but I cannot forgive myself. I had hope, sir, to have reached some distant country unknown, where those who had known me could know me no more, where I could have settled down amongst strangers, and once more been a man amongst men. The ever present memories of the past would have been a light to guide me in the path of rectitude in all the future, and would have illumined the rock on which I was cast away. Providence has otherwise decreed, and I am here; but were I permitted to depart this day, and whenever it shall please the powers that be to permit me, to depart, such shall be my course, I trust a wiser and a better man.

This speech was listened to with close attention by all present. When it was concluded, Recorder Smith, in substance spoke as follows:—You have been tried and convicted of an offence for which confinement in the State prison, if there is any duty more painful than that, it is that which sometimes devolves upon a Judge of consigning to such a doom a person who has moved in a circle of society such as you have moved in—a person possessing intellect, ability, genius, such as you evidently possess. There is no act in the life of any individual more painful, your genius, properly appropriated, would have qualified you to become a useful member of society, a bright and shining light in the community. To myself it is indeed painful, and I hope never again, while I have the honor to preside in a court of justice, to have such a duty to perform. At an early age you found yourself, through the position and influence of your friends, placed in an enviable position. Lately your name has become somewhat historical, but that history is a record of crime, transacted through the brief period you have named, the lapse of two years. I remember that it was generally the public opinion that it was almost impossible for any one holding the position which you held, that of a wealthy merchant—to be guilty of such a crime.

After alluding to the crime, the Recorder remarked that there was a sin in what Kissame had uttered, a show of repentance for the past, which promised amendment in the future, when he should be released from that prison to which the law consigned him. In view of that feeling, though he had intended to have sentenced him for the longest period that the law allowed, still he believed that no man had spoken as Kissame had done unless there was some remnant of virtue left in him, he would pass a lenient sentence. If I err, added the Recorder, it is on the side of mercy. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned in the State prison for the term of two years and six months. The Recorder was affected to tears while addressing the prisoner.

Storming of the Malakoff.

Describing the recent storming of a Russian redoubt by the French, the London Times says, editorially:—"It appears by the latest accounts that the purpose of the allied generals is still fixed on the prosecution of the siege by means of a bombardment, followed by an assault. Two experimental attacks have been made by the French in two different ways, which serve to show that it is not easy to gain an advantage over our indefatigable antagonist. It appears from both the Russian and French reports that on the night of the 21st of February the Russians succeeded in throwing up with great rapidity a new redoubt on the right bank of the Carreir river."

"Within forty-eight hours General Canrobert resolved to force the new position, and the attack was made before the work had been completed. A large body of French troops, under General Monnet, advanced in the night of the 23d against this redoubt. The Zouaves rushed upon the intrenchments with the utmost bravery, and a sanguinary combat ensued, which cost nearly 500 of these admirable soldiers."

"The Russian infantry regiments of Solenginski and Volynski, under General Kreutzschaff, defended the work with great steadiness, and after a severe combat the French were compelled to retreat. This unfortunate result has been attributed to several causes—the disclosure by spies of the French plan of attack, the fire of the Russian vessels in the harbor and from the surrounding forts, and a want of steadiness on the part of one portion of the assailants, who are said to have left the Zouaves to bear the brunt of the engagement."

"We are unable to determine with certainty what amount of truth there may be in these statements, but it is undoubtedly true that the Russians appear to have expected the attack, and had occupied the position with a small army rather than with a detachment in proportion to its extent. On the side of the French, the force consisted of only half a brigade of Zouaves, 1,600 strong, and 400 volunteers in all, less than 4,500 men."

"The Russians were 10,000 strong, and the unfortunate Zouaves fell into a regular ambush. Nevertheless, such was the dauntless vigor of these troops, that they stormed the redoubt and held one-half of it against fearful odds, when the Russians succeeded in outflanking the column; the marines were separated from the Zouaves and driven back in all directions, and the latter were completely surrounded by the enemy."

"A second time they succeeded, by sheer hand-to-hand fighting, in completing the capture of the redoubt, but no sooner had the Russian infantry fallen back than the batteries and ships opened a terrible fire upon the work, and rendered it completely untenable. It was not till then that Gen. Monnet, who was twice severely wounded, ordered a retreat, and, though the night was disastrous from the loss of many hundred lives and the failure of the chief object, the gallantry displayed by the Zouaves was such, that this repulse might well be remarked with their most brilliant achievements."

Moisture in Soils.

The goodness of a soil consists in an eminent degree in the power it has of maintaining a certain degree of moisture, for without this the plant cannot possibly flourish abundantly, no matter how abundant. Standing in a dung hill, without moisture, the plant will starve. In supplying soils with a due amount of water, it is indispensable that the earth, to a considerable depth, be in a condition to permit the tolerable free descent of rain water that may fall on the surface of the ground in the course of a year. By this mechanical arrangement, the earth to the depth of twenty or more feet, becomes an enduring reservoir to hold water for the benefit of vegetation. The more protracted the drought, from a lower point in the earth will water ascend to meet the urgent wants of suffering plants. The supply may be sufficient, for the daily evaporation of water from the numerous leaves of large plants is estimated in gallons; but that does not invalidate the importance of the principle under discussion.

Without being astounded, a cubic foot of good wheat or meadow land will hold from twenty-five to thirty pounds of water, and a cubic yard (which is less than is usually allowed to a hill of coal) will hold from six hundred to eight hundred pounds of water.

Those who may take a special interest in the capacity of different soils to hold water, will find many facts bearing on the subject in an extended Essay on the "Study of the Soils," published in the Patent Office report for 1850, and from the pen of the proprietor of the Genesee Farmer. Schuller has investigated this interesting subject with equal skill, industry and success. Soils incapable of holding much water below the point of saturation, are hardly worth cultivating in this country that abounds in cheap and fertile lands. Open, loose gravel and sand form soils of this hungry, worthless character. They need a good dressing of clay, if one would make them retentive of moisture and manure. Soils of the right physical constitution have the power to draw largely on the atmosphere for the elements of fertility; those which are either too compact and solid, or too porous and open are always barren—drawing nothing from the air, but giving to dry winds and washing rains all the food of plants they naturally possess in their virgin state, if too loose, and looking up such food forever, if too hard. Although we do not object to facts set forth in the above article, still from a careless reading it would readily be misunderstood for although a certain amount of moisture will be held by any good soil, still it is not true, that any soil capable of holding a fair amount of moisture can be rendered less moist by being so disturbed as to admit the free travel of atmosphere among its particles to a great depth. On the contrary, the more freely the atmosphere can travel among these particles, the more certain will they be to receive from it that amount of humidity necessary for the growth of crops; and from frequent changes by evaporation, and re-condensation, such soils will receive and retain a larger amount of fertilizing gases while the non-volatile, but soluble food of plants will be continually kept in motion so as to feed plants by their roots. Such a soil, if slightly disturbed, will contain an amount of water in a comparative state of rest, suffering from the slightest access to this quantity, while from a protracted drought even the necessary quantity of water may be parted with, and it will not be recovered by new portions from greater depths. The only source from which the upper strata of earth can receive moisture, is from rain-dews, or the condensations of the moisture from the atmosphere on the surface of its particles, and if they cannot be percolated by the atmosphere, it cannot of course come in contact with their surfaces.

Rich Men of New York.

I referred to the biography of the wealthy citizens of New York at the time it was serially appearing. It has been made into a readable, but not very reliable book. In it three thousand names are listed, and five hundred are given the distinction of two hundred thousand and seventy-five have risen to the height of a quarter of a million. Seventy-five have reached the grade of three hundred thousand. Eighteen have the rare felicity of three hundred and fifty thousand. Thirty have won the commoner honors of four hundred thousand. Three individuals only have passed at four hundred and fifty thousand; while seventy have passed forward to the grandeur of half a million. Twenty-four have proceeded to six hundred thousand; five to seven hundred thousand; and sixteen have attained the giddy height of one million. Five have gone on to a million and a half; six to two millions; one to three millions; two to four millions; one to five millions; and one stands solitary and alone, on the pinnacle of six millions. William B. Astor is our richest man; he inherited his wealth. S. Whitney, who inherited his, owes his fortune to speculation in cotton and the rise in real estate. W. H. Aspinwall, four millions, came of a rich family, and gained vast increase of wealth in the shipping business. James Lenox, three millions, which he inherited. The late Peter Harmony, two millions, came to this city as a cabin boy, and grew rich by commerce. The

firming the first shot, without effect, and after a well-contested engagement, with tooth and nail on either side, the cat gave up to you. The animal weighed 56 pounds.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—NEW CONGRESS.

Ed. Republican.—It is an undoubted fact, that at no period in the history of our country, have clouds so portentous darkened our political horizon. The most casual observer has not failed to discover in "the signs of the times," that the great questions must soon be solved whether this government is to be preserved as a Union of sovereign States, whether equality is to be maintained as one of the cardinal features of the Union—whether the Constitution, the only guarantee of safety to us, shall remain intact; or whether the rights of individuals and States are to be totally disregarded—one section of the country is made to yield to the brute force of another—the Constitution itself be trampled under foot, and anarchy and bloodshed follow in the wake of dissolution!

No patriot can contemplate such things unmoved; and, no Southern man can look at things in the North, as they are, without beholding the gathering storm which will soon burst in terribly upon our heads. It is a plain proposition, and susceptible of the clearest demonstration, that our government is a compromise with greater difficulties in its foreign and domestic relations—and the South and her institutions beset with greater dangers than at any former time. The fairest portion of this confederacy has been the victim of wild and fanatical abolitionism for thirty years. It has been shorn of much of its strength by compromises; and its power of resisting the encroachments of its enemies, has been almost destroyed by a want of harmony and concert of action within its own borders. The difficulties which environ the government, and the dangers which threaten the South, are the offspring of a pseudo-philanthropy, and a spirit of fanatical fanaticism combined with all the "isms" which have sprung into existence from the hot-bed of moral and political heresies—the North.

The greatest measure of the last Congress, and the greatest triumph for the South—the Nebraska and Kansas bill—has but enraged their passions, and the recent elections in the latter Territory—admitting slavery—have aroused their keenest hatred to the institutions of the South. Already are they muttering their hosts, and led on by Seward, Wilson and their confederates, they boast of their strength, and shadow forth their intention to assail us with a ferocity unparalleled even by Alaric and Attila in their work of destruction upon Imperial Rome!

In view of these facts, it is not more than probable that the next Congress will be the most important ever convened at Washington; and does it ever behoove us, as men who have interests to be guarded and sacred rights to be maintained, to ponder well whom we read as our representative? The time is dawning upon us, which shall assign "try men souls" forgetful of personal preferences or prejudices, should we not endeavor to select the man who is best qualified in every respect to represent our interests and the interests of the country at large?

In a crisis such as is compelled to come upon us, it is right that the democracy should insist that "the rights of the States and the Sovereignty of the States" should be the polar star to guide their representative in his political course.—This every political act should be a bright commentary upon his devotion to the South and her institutions, and to the State rights doctrines of the democratic party. But this is not all; he should not only endorse these points with all his heart; but he should be sufficiently posted in the history of parties and politics, and withal so well trained intellectually, that he can enter the arena of Congressional strife, and uniting with the great Southern mind, aid materially in relieving the South from the grasp of British fanaticism.

We think it fair to assume that no man, however talented he may be, and possessing all the other necessary requisites, can prove himself to be the man for the times, without experience. It is not enough that he should possess zeal—he should have such experience as would enable him to have discriminating judgment to guide and direct his actions.

Added to this it is a fact well established that the man who always exerts the greater influence for his friends, his district, his State, his country, is one who has been longest in the councils of the nation; and who, by a high minded, gentlemanly and honorable course, can call around him an influence even beyond the strength of party in the accomplishment of his purposes.

Have we any one possessing these qualifications and recommendations in an eminent degree—one strong in the good old doctrine of State Rights Republicanism—true as steel in his devotion to Southern interest—faithful and efficient in the discharge of duties imposed upon him—of enlarged experience and great personal influence in and out of Congress?

We think we can assert, with no disparagement to others, that we have in the person of the Hon. SAMUEL W. HARRIS just the man for the times and the PEOPLE.

Don't Read This.

J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that after the 17th he will be ready to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style. Rooms two Coors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store. April 17, 1865.

MAN KILLED BY A BOY.

A man named Pile was beating his wife, a few days since, near Quincy, Ill., when the poor woman ran for protection to a neighbor's house, followed by her brutal husband. The neighbor, a Mrs. Pegg, interfered, and Pile struck her several times, when her son, John Pegg, aged 14, took down a gun and shot his mother's assailant so that he died the next day. The Grand Jury, then in session, refused to find a bill of indictment against the boy.

A BRAVE BOY.—A young lad in Jonesport, some time last week, while in the woods, pitched into a wild cat, Davy Crockett fashion, with the breech of his gun; after

poor, at a made their huge fortune in the stuff and tobacco business. The late Anson G. Phelps, two millions, learned the trade of a tinner, and made a fortune in iron and copper. Alexander T. Stewart, two millions, now of the Dry Goods Palace, began business in a little fancy store. Of those who are put down at a million and a half: George Law, began life as a farm laborer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, as a boatman; John Lafarge, as a steward; to Joseph Bonaparte. Of the millionaires: James Chestnut, began life as a journeyman, tailor; Peter Cooper as a glue maker.

Of the ten hundred and sixty persons mentioned in the book, at least eight hundred began their career as clerks or manual laborers.

The pill and patent medicine dealers show to great advantage in this volume. Branderth figures up at three hundred and fifty thousand. Sarsaparilla P. Townsend was an honest carpenter once; he is now worth three hundred thousand dollars. Moffat, he of the Phoenix Bitters, is put down at half a million. Pease, who once sold ginger beer, and afterwards took a hourlong candy, achieved the moderate fortune of a hundred thousand.

Strange to relate, there are some names in this work of interest to literary men. George Bancroft, Henry James, Professor Anthon, Thomas McElrath and Dr. Francis, are each started to possess a hundred thousand dollars. Edwin Forrest is rated at a quarter of a million; so is Sidney E. Morse, of New York Observer. William Niblo, it appears, has four hundred thousand dollars; and Dr. Pratt, two hundred thousand. Barnum is put down at eight hundred thousand; Bennett at one hundred and fifty thousand. But perhaps the most remarkable statement of all, is that Mrs. O'Kell, of this city, has made a quarter of a million dollars by keeping school.

N. Y. Cor. Charleston Courier.

A SAGACIOUS TEACHER.

The Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune publishes the following as an extract from a letter written to her family by a young Miss who is attending a boarding-school in the interior. "I must tell you about an affair of Emma H.'s that happened last Saturday. A young man who had been paying some attention to her, had agreed to come and pass off as her cousin and take her out carriage-riding, under the pretence that he was taking her to his father's, a few miles in the country; but his father does not live within a hundred miles of this.

"Well he came according to appointment, introduced himself as Emma's cousin, and asked to take her home with him to spend the afternoon. Miss W. said she had not the slightest objection. Asked how far it was and in what direction, and told Emma to get ready to go. But when Emma was ready to start Miss W. also came down ready dressed, and said that, as their carriage was large enough for three, she would go along with them part of the way, and stop at a friend's who lived a short distance from the uncle that Emma was going to see, and they might stop for her as they came back in the evening. Of course they could do no better than tell her they would be glad to have her go with them, although they would have a dull time with her along; but they thought they could make up for it by having a nice social ride after Miss W. stopped at the friends.

"So off they started in fine spirits, and when they had gone three or four miles they began to expect that every house they came to would be the one that Miss W. would stop at; but she didn't stop at any. Finally, when they had gone some five or six miles, Miss W. said she must have passed the house by some mistake, for they had certainly travelled twice as far as it was from town; but, since they had passed it, she would not trouble them to turn back with her, but would go on with Emma to her uncle's, and stop just a minute at her friend's as they came back. There was what you might call a 'fix,' and Emma and her friends could do nothing but drive on. So they drove, and on they drove; but driving on did not drive away their doubts. At last, when they had gone eight or ten miles, he said that the road must have been changed in some way, for he had undoubtedly gone astray, and as they had gone so far and it was drawing late, they would not have time to find the right way.


"So they came back to town, and when Miss W. got out of the carriage, she told Emma's beau that when he ascended how the road had been changed she would be very happy to go along with Emma any Saturday to spend an afternoon at her uncle's. Since that we have seen nothing of Emma's cousin; but it will be a long time before she hears the last of her visit to her uncle's.

Poetry is ever tuning her lyre, and singing of that beautiful state of which the human race is capable of rising. Hope is ever pointing her telescope to the better time coming. Religion is ever fostering the latent capabilities of sympathy and love which are firmly laid in the foundations of human nature, and opening up before them scenes of brightness and beauty, which stretch beyond the tomb.

MAN KILLED BY A BOY.—A man named Pile was beating his wife, a few days since, near Quincy, Ill., when the poor woman ran for protection to a neighbor's house, followed by her brutal husband. The neighbor, a Mrs. Pegg, interfered, and Pile struck her several times, when her son, John Pegg, aged 14, took down a gun and shot his mother's assailant so that he died the next day. The Grand Jury, then in session, refused to find a bill of indictment against the boy.

A BRAVE BOY.—A young lad in Jonesport, some time last week, while in the woods, pitched into a wild cat, Davy Crockett fashion, with the breech of his gun; after

THE AMERICAN'S FRIEND!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To the Citizens of the United States,—

I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively

pouched these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York City, at No. 38, Broadway, between
 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau sts. New York.
 -
PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD,
 -
AND
LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.
 The Citizens of the Union suffer much more disorder from the impurities of the blood, and are free from the influence of these disorders, because, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, on account of the most handsome in the world, up to a certain period, their discharging many lawless and ungodly laws, while yet in the heyday of life, such evils can be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, which will produce a healthy and resemble plants in a congenial climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and I say that the blood is the life of the body, and may last for many years beyond their ordinary limits, if Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for health contained in the directions which accompany each box.
 -
**A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
 OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED
 BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 31, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.

SIR—It will be with me a heart-felt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my Ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had tried every Complaint which was recommended to me, but all in vain; and I was almost driven myself up to despair when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life.— I am now quite as healthy as I make this known for the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague	Head-ache
Acid Stomach	Indigestion
Stomach Complaints	Jaundice
Stitches on the Skin	Liver Complaints
Bowel Complaints	Riles
Constipation of Bowels	Retention of Urine
Debility	Rheumatism, or King's Evil
Diarrhoea	Rose and Gravel
Erysipelas	Secondary Symptoms
Female Irregularities	Venereal Affections
Fevers of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds
	Weakness, from whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor
 Hahnemann, 244 Strand London, 20, Maiden
 Lane, New York also by all respectable Druggists
 and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United
 States, in Boxes, at 25 cents, 50 1/2 cents, and
 \$1, each. To be had Wholesale of the
 principal Drug Houses in the Union.
 There is a considerable saving by taking
 the largest sizes.
 N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients
 in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

One Shade Cheaper
 THAN THE
CHEAPEST!
JOSEPH KAHN
 Is now receiving a fine and well
 selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
 for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear,
 of the Latest Styles and Fashions.
 According to the hard times and
 scarcity of money, he has made his
 prices on goods **EOWER** than ever.
 Merchants generally sing out
 Cheap, but he has the
Genuine,
 and will prove it to all who may
 give him a call.
 March 27, -2m.

J & J. B. FORNEY
ARE now receiving one of the
largest and best assorted stocks
of SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS
ever before offered in this market,
embracing all of the latest and
most fashionable styles, and nov-
elties of the season, to which they
respectfully invite the attention of
their old friends and the public
generally.

Unusual inducements offered to
Cash and first class prompt paying
buyers.

March 27, 1855.--4t.

To Bounty Land Claimants.

THE undersigned having procur-
ed the necessary forms to be used
by applicants for Bounty Land un-
der the late Act of Congress, of
March 3d, 1855, Respectfully in-
forms all who may be interested,
that he is prepared to prosecute
their claims pr- mptly for a reason-
able compensation.

BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.

March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to A. G.
& J. F. Nunnally, by note or ac-
count, are hereby notified to pay
up without delay, if they wish to
save cost. We are compelled to
have money, and this is the LAST
and *ONLY* notice we shall give.
A. G. & J. F. NUNNALLY.

April 8, 1855.

March 6th 1858 24.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 19.—No. 16.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL 24, 1855.

Whole No. 959

CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.

THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted.

CHINCH-PROOF.

All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.

J. H. C.

February 13, 1855, 16.

MARTIN W. WHEELER, Attorney at Law,

and

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business

confided to him in Benton,

Cherokee, and the adjoining

counties.

April 4, 1854.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Ready-Made

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, &c.

Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall

and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-

ING. Gentlemen can find at this

establishment every article necessary for

their wardrobe. Having paid strict

attention to the purchase and manufacture

of their goods, they can offer them at

the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of

Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders,

Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars,

Socks, Hosiery, and Silk

Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the

new styles of Goods from New York,

they can offer their customers advantages

they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and

examine.

April 11, 1854.—Y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, individually,

will find their notes in the hands of

S. P. Hudson who is my legally authorized

agent during my absence. Also

the notes of the firm of J. A. McCampbell

and Co. will be found there, all of

which will be sued on immediately.

Also, the notes and accounts of the

firm of Woods & McCampbell

will be found in the hands of A. Woods,

and money wanting being, therefore, I

hope all indebted to me in any way, will

come in and pay me as soon as

possible.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

Dec. 12, 1854.—E.

To Miners and Farmers.

Doct. Hicks, and Prof. Dwyer of the

Georgia Scientific Institute, inform

the mining and Agricultural community

that they have established at Rome,

Floyd county, Ga. a complete laboratory

for the chemical examination and

analysis of all kinds of metallic sub-

stances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The

fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5

For an analysis (quantitative)

of the same, 10

For each ingredient in a com-

posite substance, 10

For analysis or assay of gold,

tin or silver, 20

For all other operations not above

specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of ex-

pense to J. W. Hicks & Co.'s Drug

Store, Rome, with name of locality, spe-

cimens of accompanying rocks, depth

from which extracted, and weighing if

possible at least one quarter of a pound.

The preparation of fine Medicines of

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY

J. T. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the

end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to

discontinue will be considered an ar-

rangement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all ar-

rangements are paid.

REMARKS OF ADVERTISERS.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or

less for the first insertion, and fifty cents

per square for each continuance.

Personal advertisements double the

foregoing rates.

Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per

square.

H. P. Stovall,

Warehouse and Commission Merchant,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Constructs the business

in all its branches, in the

extensive

Fire-Proof Ware-House,

on Jackson street, near the Globe Ho-

tel.

Having ample facilities for business,

and a disposition to extend every accom-

modation to his customers, he pledges

his strict personal attention to the in-

terests of all those who may favor him with

patronage.

Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES

BAGGING, &c. promptly and carefully

filled, at the lowest market prices.

October 17, 1854.

Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from London to New

York—TWENTY DOLLARS.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

SEVEN WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. B. B. B.

200 Tons. Commander.

MARION, W. F. F.

200 Tons. Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. T.

200 Tons. Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. E.

200 Tons. Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharf every

Wednesday and Saturday,

terminating at the wharf of the

Car from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built ex-

pressly for the line, and for safety, speed,

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure Travellers of U. S. Line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

extensive State Room accommoda-

tions, apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20.00.

Steering, \$5.00.

November 7, 1854.

Spring & Summer

STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Un-

derlinen, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Among which may be found latest

styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass's HATS,

Blank, Beaver, and Cass's soft

fine Hats with colors. Camper-

ney, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-

ama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Can-

ton, Florence, Pearl and French

Straw do, Double and single brim

POETRY.

SPRING.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Welcome—all hail to thee!

Welcome, young Spring!

Thy sun-ray is bright

On the butterfly's wing;

Beauty shines forth

In the blossom-rob'd trees;

Perfumes float by

On the soft Southern breeze.

Music—sweet music

Sounds over the earth:

One glad chorus song

Gleets the promise's birth,

The lark soars above

With its shrill strain

The shrike pipes in tones

His reed pipe on the plain.

Music, sweet music

Chimes meadow and lea—

In the song of the blackbird,

The hum of the bee;

The loud happy laughter

Of children at play,

Proclaim how they worship

Spring's beautiful day.

The eye of the lake one

With joy in its gleam,

Looks up at the noontide

And steals from the beam

But the cheek of the pale

Is marked with despair,

To tell itself of

When all is so fair.

The hedges luxuriant

With flowers and buds,

Are purple with violets,

And shaded with pinks:

The zephyr kisses

Is beguiling to wave;

Fresh verdure is decking

The garden and grove.

Welcome—all hail to thee,

Heart-stirring May!

Thou hast won from my wild harp

A rapturous lay,

And the old-dying murmur

That sleeps on the main

Is welcome—all hail to thee!

Welcome, young Spring!

From the Panoplist.

REFLECTIONS OF AN AGED MAN.

Farewell to the hopes that illumined my

days.

When the sun of my youth was un-

clouded and fair;

Your vision—so beautiful—has fled from my

eyes.

And vanished away in the desolate air.

Farewell to the joys that promised to

stay.

And glad with their light the long

valley of years.

Ye have fled like the visions of darkness

away.

And let me weep in a "valley of

tears."

Farewell to these soft and airy built

bowers.

Where the image of fancy delighted

to rove;

No more will I crown you with garlands

of flowers;

Or trace in your shade the bright vi-

sions of love.

Farewell to those roses I value no more.

Which blossomed so sweet at the rising

morning;

No joy to my heart can ye ever restore.

For I feel the sharp pang of the mer-

ciless thorn.

Farewell to the phantoms I loved to pur-

sue.

Which glided my path with a fur-

rowing day.

Like the soft sound of music and the sweet

scented dew.

Ye sparkled and snuffed and then van-

ished away.

Farewell to the promise that glitters no

more.

Which shone like a star on the breast

of the wave;

On life's sunny slopes it still beckons be-

fore,

But fades in the gloom that enshrouds

the grave.

PETER FRANCISCO.

The following anecdote exempli-

fying his peaceful nature and his

strength, is told of Francisco—

How true it is, we cannot say, but

we tell it as it was told to us many

years ago, while he still lived in

Buckingham County, Virginia.

One day, while working in the

garden, he was accosted by a stran-

ger who rode up to the fence and

inquired of him if he knew where

a man by the name of Francisco

lived?

Raising himself from his work,

and eyeing his interrogator, who

appeared to be one of the "half-

horse-half alligator" breed of Ken-

tuckians, he replied, "Well, stran-

ger, I don't know of any other

person by that name in these parts

but myself."

"Well, I reckon you ain't the man

I want. I want to find the great

fightin' man I've heard tell so much

about. The fellow they say can

whip all creation and Kentucky to

boot."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1855.

We shall be thankful to those who avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the present term of Circuit Court, to make settlement of their accounts due this office.

We understand that exaggerated reports are in circulation in some parts of this County, relative to the prevalence of Scarlet Fever in Jacksonville; and also that the Editor of this paper has been at the point of death for some time. To correct any erroneous impression, we would state, that there has as yet been but two cases of Scarlet Fever, and they of mild character. We have been unwell since about the first of March, but not so as to prevent us from attending to the publication of our paper every week, or to require help, even for an hour.

We are authorized to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

CUBA—DIFFICULTIES WITH SPAIN.—Unless something should occur, to bring about a speedy settlement of the numerous and complicated difficulties between our Government and Spain, it is highly probable that public attention will be greatly attracted in a short time to the eastern war and taken up with one near neighbor. The only thing, which has occurred lately, calculated to give the least possible hope of a returning sense of justice, and a disposition on the part of Spain to make amends for past injuries and insults has been the declaration of the Minister that Spain had reconsidered the matter of the Black Warrior, and was disposed to do what was just and right in the way of indemnity. But what is Spanish sense of justice and right? When ascertained, it will very probably prove to be altogether unsatisfactory as heretofore; or it may be a mere ruse to gain time, as they see indications on the part of the American administration to press a speedy settlement. The fact that these aggressions still continue to follow, one upon another, is ample evidence that these declarations are insincere.

Late letters from Washington, the tone of the newspapers there, and all other sources of information, indicate a determination on the part of President Pierce and his cabinet, (although the cabinet is said to be divided) to press a speedy settlement of the difficulties with Spain, even at the hazard of war; and in this determination they are and will be sustained by the people of the whole country. President Pierce greatly strengthened his position during the last Congress by his wise recommendations, and patriotic and judicious use of the veto power, in checking the system of monopolizing, unjust and extravagant appropriations, and we have no doubt that this Cuba question is the turning point of his administration. If he acts upon the principle, already recognized by the public sentiment of the country, that "there is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue," he will be sustained; but if wanting in firmness, he avoids the responsibility, and puts it off to the indefinite future, the settlement will be made by his successor.

We deprecate war with its attendant horrors and evils, as much as any one can do; but we can bear the idea with more patience than we can that of national dishonor, and a continued and indefinite submission to insult and injury which must finally and inevitably result in ruin. But the way for a nation to avoid war, is to maintain its dignity, resent promptly and energetically every aggression, insult and injury, and not tamely submit, until injuries accumulate, and difficulties become so complicated as to render a settlement almost impossible, which is well nigh the case now between the United States and Spain. If Fillmore had done his part, he would have left less for Pierce to do, and we would probably have never heard of the outrage on the Black Warrior, El Dorado, and Hickburn, and should President Pierce do his part, he will leave less for his successor. We are sorry our government has not acted with more energy heretofore, but as it has not, we are in favor of prompt action now. We verily believe that General Jackson by his energetic action, and dignified and determined course saved this country from a war with France. The maxim that "short settlements make long friends," holds good with regard to nations as well as individuals; and as a case in point, it appears that England, France, Austria and Russia, now engaged in negotiations, seem settle two but cannot settle "four points."

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Mrs. E. Thomson, of Louisville, London co., fell dead while sitting in her chair. Her husband's brother, Nimrod, who was in the room ran to her assistance, and before reaching her, fell on the floor a corpse. Their deaths were not two minutes apart.

WHIG PAPERS AND SPANISH OUTRAGE.—We sincerely regret to see that in the present controversy and critical relations between the United States and Spain, the Whig papers of the country, with a few, very few, honorable exceptions, have taken sides against this country. When there are rumors or indications that the President is about to vindicate the honor of the country, and seek redress for past injuries and indemnity for the future, which course they know would be popular with the people, they whine out that "they had hoped that a more wise and pacific policy would have prevailed," and that "the country would have been spared the horrors of war, upon such trivial occasions, plunging into to prop a sinking administration." In the name of common sense, what do they mean by a wise and pacific policy? Is it to submit tamely forever to have our vessels fired into, brought to and searched—to have them detained for days and their cargoes thrown out, exposed to the weather and depredations of thieves, with many other species of outrage? If so, let them come out and proclaim it openly as a part of their "wise and pacific policy," that Spain is to be allowed the right of search of American vessels, and be allowed, without molestation or remonstrance, to commit any other outrage.

But we do not believe that these papers are sustained in such a course by the sentiment of their party among the people, nor are they themselves sincere; for at other times, when there are manifestations of discontent among the people, because the administration is not more prompt in redressing grievances, they forthwith affirm that President Pierce could not be kicked into war. We are willing charitably to suppose that this course is prompted by no worse motive than a desire to gain a party advantage; but it is wrong—it may deceive foreign powers with the belief that there is a formidable party in this country to sustain them, and thus embolden them in aggression.

But it is an undeniable fact, that the Whig papers, ever since the formation of the party, have always sided against this country in every controversy it has had, under a democratic administration, with a foreign power. They did so in the difficulties which Gen. Jackson had with France—in the settlement of the north-eastern boundary with England—in the controversy and war with Mexico, and now with Spain; and all can remember, what a howl they raised from Maine to Louisiana, about the destruction of Greytown. They are welcome to all the political capital they can make out of it. For our own part, rather than pursue such a course, we would prefer to adopt the somewhat questionable motto—"For our country when she is right—for our country right or wrong."

W. HARRIS—One of the People.—We would inform the friends of any and all the candidates for Congress, that the columns of our paper are equally open and free to communications in favor of all.

W. HARRIS—One of the People.—We ventured, in your last issue, to offer a few thoughts suggested by the signs of the times, and endeavored to show that it was a matter of prime importance that we should have some able and efficient man to represent us in the stormy times, which must inevitably come upon us in the next Congress. We mentioned the name of the Hon. SAMUEL W. HARRIS, as one worthy and well qualified—a man of enlarged experience, well posted in the condition of parties and politics, of high intellectual endowments, great popularity and personal influence in Congress, irreproachable in morals and last, but not least, a man whose record will show a firm and consistent course throughout his whole political career.

We offer a few items from his antecedents and public service in proof of these declarations, drawn from the testimony of some of the best men in our midst who have known him long and well. He began the active duties of life as a graduate of Franklin College, the most reputable institution in Georgia, having taken the "first honor" of his class. At an early age he represented the people of his county in the Legislature of his native State, (Ga.) for two years, as a *State rights Democrat*. Prior to the year 1840 he had moved to this State, and when the battle was raging fiercest between Van Buren and Harrison, true to his principles and his party, he threw himself into the breach and fought gallantly for Democracy. Shortly after this he was made Solicitor of the Montgomery Circuit. In 1843 he was a member of the State Senate from the counties of Coosa and Attapulgus, and the members from this county who served with him at that time, bear record of his talents, his skill in debate, and his zeal in behalf of the interests of his constituents. In the Presidential contest between Polk and Clay, he was actively engaged upon the stump, as Camp Hickory testifies; and those of our countrymen who were present, remember him as the man of that good old democratic rally! In 1847 (we think) he was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, and as evidence of having served them with faithfulness and ability, he has been returned at every succeeding election with an *increased majority*. In 1848 he was again found upon the stump, battling for the time-honored principles of the republican party. The wave of a hero's plume, and the glitter and glare of a soldier's name, could not seduce him from the path of duty. In common with many others, he could see neither prosperity nor safety to the country outside of the democratic ranks. "Principles not men" was his motto; and he labored for their triumph. It is true; he beheld the flag torn from the mast head of the good old democratic ship, but he forsook her not in the hour of trial—he floundered among the breakers, and the billows which raged in fury against her threatened destruction, yet firm as a rock he stood and fought bravely to the last. It is this devotion to his country, principles, party and friends that has elicited the following compliment to Mr. Harris, which recently appeared in the Washington Union:

"We do not wish to interfere in the contest for the nomination in that (this) district, but we cannot refrain from saying, that no man in the House of Representatives has more or warmer personal friends than Mr. Harris, and but few more ability or influence to serve his friends or advance their cause."

Such is the man whom we have endorsed to the people of this County—a man possessing all the essential requisites for a Congressman—mind, morals, political firmness, experience and personal influence—one who has been endorsed by those among whom he was raised, and for the last eight years by the people of the 3d Congressional District.

But how pure would a man may be, such is the corruption of the times, that he cannot hope to escape the tongue of slander, and the shafts of calumny and detraction. We had desired to present the claims of Mr. Harris to the consideration of our people without doing injustice to any aspirant and without instituting comparisons which might prove unpleasant. But our article had hardly been given to the world, before "one of the people," through the columns of the *Sunny South*, in order to present the claims and advance the interests of another, attempted by insinuation, to place Mr. Harris before the people as an "in different, careless and indolent" representative, and by reason of his experience, in Congress, wholly disqualified to make us a faithful member.

"One of the people" seems to delight in comparisons, we assure him that we have nothing to fear, and are nothing loath to join in the fight. We are willing to meet him and compare notes upon any or all the points connected with those who are now aspiring for Congressional honors. We think the gentleman is most lame and impotent in his conclusion, that "a devotion for a series of years to any business or profession, has a tendency to make a man indifferent, careless and indolent." Suppose he addresses this argument to the hard working, industrious and experienced farmer. Look here, Mr. Farmer, you have been devoted to your business for a series of years—you have lived on that land of yours till you don't know the strength of your soil—you have farmed so long that you don't feel any interest in raising corn and cotton—you have lost your energy—the fact is, you ought to give up your place to a man who has never handled the plow, the shovel and the hoe, and let him take care of your interests for you. Do you think the farmer wouldn't laugh him to scorn!

Suppose the States of South Carolina, Massachusetts and Kentucky, had concluded that Calhoun, Webster and Clay's experience and "devotion for a series of years" to their business in Congress had "stripped them of their energy," and disqualified them for faithful representation—and suppose further, that their legislatures had, in consequence of these things, refused to re-elect them, would not the cry of shame! shame! been heard throughout the land, against such stupidity!

Suppose a Trustee of the University of Alabama were to suggest, at the next meeting of the Board, that inasmuch as Dr. Maule's devotion for a series of years had made him indifferent, careless and indolent in his profession, it behooved them to request him to give way and allow a man to take his place, who is ignorant of Moral Sciences as he is of the Choctaw Language.—No one would doubt for a moment that a resolution would be immediately introduced expelling him from the Board, and steps would be taken to secure a place for him in some Lunatic Asylum!

It is unnecessary to pursue this further—the fallacy is too glowing. If "one of the people" be a larger, and "a young man" at that, and a devotion for a series of years to his profession is likely to disqualify him any further—make him any more "indifferent, careless and indolent"—we implore the Gods to look in tender compassion upon his clients, and preserve him in the veridicality of his youth and the imperipience of his profession.

"One of the people" agrees with us upon the importance of being careful in the selection of the man who is to guard our interests and defend our rights, in the coming crisis. We trust he will discover—in time to save himself before next August—that nothing short of an experienced, talent, moral character, political consistency, and a file to democracy which requires no certificate to prove, will meet the demands of the District or satisfy the wishes of the PEOPLE.

Jacksonville, 21st April, '55.
Mr. Editor.

One of the people in a lengthy article, in the *Sunny South*, on the fitness of Major Harris and Mr. Curry to represent this District in Congress has come to the conclusion, that Mr. Harris has served the country so long that he has become negligent and lazy and not fit. He closes his article by suggesting the name of Mr. Curry, of Talladega, as one of more fitness and because he is a *working man*. Well now, Mr. Editor, we never had but one working man a candidate in this district before—and as his claims were overlooked at that time and his character as a *working individual* remains unchanged, I can see no good reason why he should not claim precedence under the doctrine of first come first served. I allude as you have ever no doubt guessed before this time, to Mr. Curry's fellow Townsman, Gen. J. T. Bradford. He is a *working man* and no doubt, and the original one at that. Now I can't see, Mr. Editor, why any other party of the District except Talladega need be frustrated about who shall run, why can't it be fixed up there? I hope no one supposes that Talladega has run short of talent. Let Talladega select which one of her distinguished citizens shall run and we have nothing to do, nor shall we ask any higher privilege than to vote on the day of the election. Yours, till death,

JUSTICE.
P. S.—I want Talladega to know that she and her talented sons have backers here, touching both the Rail Road and Congress questions. No use for short stock in this *skirmish* when our beloved country is in such a dangerous fix.

For the Republican.
We expected when we wrote the communication on the subject of a District convention, that it would make the "dog hair" fly. We were not disappointed, for it has stirred up the "old fogies" "green ones" and "toadies" and they have "hornswoggled" an innocent and unsuspecting young man to reply in the *Sunny South* of the 14th inst. under the signature of B. As he is fond of biographical sketches, we would treat him to a chapter or two of his own, were it not that at the outset we are met with an insurmountable difficulty and that is that heretofore B. has never done anything good, bad or indifferent, that we ever heard of. He has no antecedents, consequently we must indulge in some speculations of his future. He will probably run for the Legislature. And if every thing goes on favorably, he does nothing rash and has no drawbacks, he will get about fifteen votes, "like a—n." If he succeeds in swinging on to Curry's coat tail he may do even better than this. In that event, we should not be surprised if his vote was swelled up to seventy five or eighty, and possibly even to a hundred. After this experiment in politics, he will come to the conclusion that "Montgomery is a hard road to travel," retire from public life, betake himself to some more quiet avocation, consoling himself with the reflection that Benton County don't know how to appreciate talent. The subject is exhausted.

THREE LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN MAIL STEAM SHIP WASHINGTON.
New York, April 12.

The Bremen mail steam ship *Washington* has arrived at her wharf in this city from Bremen via Southampton, having left the latter port on the 28th ult.

Commercial Intelligence.
The Liverpool Cotton Market.—Richardson's *Circular* quotes Cotton firm and unchanged. The sales during the three days succeeding the *Atlantic's* departure comprised 36,000 bales, of which speculators took 30,000 and exporters 2,000 bales leaving 20,500 bales of all descriptions to the trade.

General Intelligence.
Affairs at Sebastopol are unchanged. The Russians maintain their positions. Considerable skirmishing had occurred, but with no important results. On the 17th ult., the Russian attacked the entire line of the Allied forces before Sebastopol, but were repulsed with great loss.

The two first points have been settled by the Vienna Conference. It is said that the third, which is more critical, would occupy several days. The aspect of affairs, however, is unsatisfactory. The Allies do not insist upon the demolition of Sebastopol, but propose terms disagreeable to Russia.

The preparations at Constantinople for the reception of Louis Napoleon were in a state of forwardness.

France, according to the *London Morning Herald*, agrees to send 30,000 additional troops to the Crimea, provided England will transport them.

Sir Charles Wood stated in the British House of Commons that as soon as the ports in the Baltic and White Seas were opened, it was intended to enforce a strict blockade.

After the conclusion of the Vienna Conference, Sardinia will come into the English money market of a loan of £2,000,000 sterling.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE BR. MAIL STEAM SHIP AMERICA!
Halifax, N. S., April 13.

The British and North American Royal Mail steam ship *America*, Capt. W. J. C. Lang, has arrived at her wharf in this city from Liverpool, which port she left on 31st ult. Her mails will be due in New York on Sunday. The British Mail steam ship *Canada*

arrived at Liverpool from Boston on the 25th ult.

Commercial Intelligence.
The Liverpool Cotton Market.—The *Circular* of Messrs. Milligan, Evans, Lempriere & Co. of the 30th ult., report the sales during the week, ending that evening as having comprised 82,500 bales, of which speculators took 11,000, and exporters 15,000 bales, leaving 56,500 bales of all descriptions "to the trade." The market closed buoyant with an active demand, which holders supplied freely.

General Intelligence.
Nothing important has been received from the Crimea.

No favorable indications have emanated from St. Petersburg. The Vienna Conference has met with a serious difficulty in the third point, notwithstanding it has been modified by the Allies. The matter has been referred to St. Petersburg, and the farther consideration of the question postponed until the arrival of the reply. The fourth point, however, may probably be discussed in the meantime.

The latest advices from London dated Friday night, the 20th ult., state that M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been in that city for consultation with the British Cabinet, and on that day had been closeted for three days with the leading Minister, and subsequently had a lengthened audience with the Queen. He left the same night for Paris, where he was to remain for two days, and then proceed to Vienna, bearing the irrevocable determination of the Allies upon the third point.

A new Belgian Ministry had at length been formed. Madrid was tranquil. Esparto had resisted the demand for a Democratic modification of the Spanish Ministry.

Advices from China state that the insurgents in Canton were gaining ground.

New York Markets.
New York, April 11.
Cotton is stiff with an upward tendency. Flour is unchanged.

New Orleans Markets.
New Orleans, April 11.
The Cotton market is firm, and the sales to-day have comprised 8,500 bales.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.
Halifax, April 13.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
It is not true, as previously stated, that the Vienna Conference would proceed with the consideration of the fourth point—everything hinges on the third. The Western Powers did not demand the demolition of Sebastopol, but the reduction of Russian power in the Black Sea, in consideration for which they propose to evacuate the Russian territory. The Russian Plenipotentiaries having no power to act upon this proposition, referred the matter to St. Petersburg, and until a reply can be received the deliberation are suspended.

The condition of the Allies before Sebastopol is improving. Lord Raglan's latest dispatches announce the continuance of a steady fire, without any perceptible change having taken place in the aspect of affairs.

A formidable Russian force is assembled before Eupatoria, which is virtually besieged. The Russians are, also, actively engaged in strengthening their position at all points, and continue to make nightly sorties upon the trenches of the Allies.

Nine ships of the advanced British squadron have sailed from the Deal for the Baltic.

It has been officially announced that the Emperor and Empress of France will pay a visit to Queen Victoria, in the middle of this month.

The Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal have joined the Western alliance, but the statement needs confirmation.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 16th of February state that the insurgents are besieging Canton and the Tiger Fort, and have plundered the surrounding villages.

The aged bills of lading of James C. Nichols, of Charleston, have appeared in the Liverpool market to the extent of £14,900 Sterling. The fraud was accomplished by inserting the word hundred after the units in the body of the bill.

THE VERY LATEST.
Boston, April 14.

The *America* has arrived at her wharf at this port, and from our files of English papers we glean the following items of intelligence.

by the 15th inst. The opinion, also, is freely expressed that any peace now would be precarious and uncertain.

The official journal of St. Petersburg represents the position of the Allies in the Crimea as being completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, and adds that new divisions have joined the army, and that grave events are expected.

Letters from Sidney state that a vessel, name unknown, was wrecked on Bampton Shoals. Five hundred Chinese and a portion of the crew were lost. The Captain and eight men were the only persons saved. They made for Cape Dengis in a boat, and on landing were attacked by the natives, and five killed.

Judge Loring.
Boston, April 4.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to-day an address to the Governor, to remove Judge Loring, was carried by a vote of 207 to 111. It now goes to the Senate.

Latest.

Intelligence from Vienna, dated the evening of March 27, states that the political horizon has again become gloomy, and that yesterday's conference, which was the first on the third point, was not satisfactory.

Although the Western Powers do not insist on razing the fortifications of Sebastopol, they propose other conditions which are not agreeable to Russia.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry made a sortie at Eupatoria, but were repulsed. On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new redoubts and were driven back with great loss.

[Cor. of the Charleston Courier.]
WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.—The critical relations between this country and Spain now engross universal attention. The prevailing belief, whether erroneous or not, is that the President has determined to bring to a speedy issue the question whether the Spanish authorities shall be allowed to exercise their assumed right to visit and search our vessels, even upon occasions when they are on the look out for piratical expeditions from this country. The right of search is necessarily, it is urged, involved in the right of visit, demanding papers and bringing to our vessels, as they are exercised on the Cuban coast. The President has determined to put a stop to this practice. It is very true that the United States have never admitted the right of search on any occasion for any purpose. It is a great principle and one that is necessary for the preservation of the freedom of the sea.

There was another prolonged Cabinet session yesterday in relation to this subject. It is not certainly known what course the President has determined upon. The orders to Commodore McCauley are of course confidential. But it is well known that the President, supported by Col. Jefferson Davis and Mr. Dobbin, are in favor of extreme measures, in opposition to the more conservative counsels of Messrs. Marcy, Cass and Guthrie. The President, however, relieved his Cabinet from all responsibility for this act, assuming it himself, as General Jackson did in regard to the Bank question.

Commodore McCauley has left the city already to go on board the *San Jacinto*, his flag ship, and he will proceed immediately to the cruising ground, or as it may be, the battle ground. He is to be followed by a large force, if it can ever be put in readiness. Seamen are scarce and it will be impossible to fit out the line of battle ship, the *Vermont*, which is talked of. Besides, a small force can make the question as easily as a large force. It may indeed require a larger naval force than we possess to meet the consequence of the step thus to be taken.

It is uncertain whether the Commodore is sent to apprise the Governor of Cuba of his intention to prevent, in future, the Spanish vessels of war from detaining or visiting our vessels. It he take that course, the Governor will perhaps suspend the practice till he can hear from the home government. But it is generally supposed that he is to resent the insult already offered to our flag by sinking the first Spanish vessel of war he may encounter, and particularly those war vessels which have been the instruments of this aggression.

It has been rumored for a day or two that the Isabel had brought to Charleston important dispatches from Havana. These must be despatches from our Consul, with his correspondence with Gen. Cancha on the subject of our complaints. If Gen. Cancha persist in his position, President Pierce will bring the matter to the test of force.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 9.—Commodore McCauley, as has been heretofore announced, is appointed to the command of the Cuba squadron no longer the Home squadron—and is to hoist his broad pennant on board of the *San Jacinto*, steam frigate, of six guns. The *Sagua* *hannah*, steam frigate, is to be added to his force. There are two vessels of war already on the Cuba station. Thus the Cuba fleet will consist of the *San Jacinto*, *Falmouth*, *Saratoga*, *Cyane*, *James*, *Princeton*, the *Sanguannah*, steam frigate, is to be added as soon as possible. The force seems to be rather formidable for one of our West India squadrons. It is as large as a fleet of observation, or for the protection of our commerce on the Cuban coast, under ordinary circumstances. It cannot be intended for the purpose of intercepting illegal expeditions fitted out from United States ports for the invasion of Cuba, for it is not to be credited that any such expeditions are now meditated. Is it to prevent Spanish vessels of war from hailing our steamers or other vessels and bringing them to?

Are the orders of Com. McCauley, to make an issue by attacking any

Spanish vessel of war that may undertake to enforce any police regulations on the Cuban coast, or beyond the distance of a marine league from it?

Is it to enforce some new demand that has been or is about to be made upon Spain in relation to Cuba? Speculation is active upon these points.

The fact that a fleet, as above mentioned, will soon be on the coast of Cuba, is not doubted. The arrangements are well known. The precise object is not so clear, and may not be as yet definite, if even in the view of the Administration.

I do not heed all the rumors that are in circulation on this subject. All I know is that the President is free to say, in conversation that he is much pressed to adopt extreme measures in regard to Spain, and that he intimates a purpose to assume a higher tone in regard to our Spanish relations hereafter than he has yet done.

The Washington Intelligencer, of morning, has an editorial on the subject of these speculations and rumors, and referring to some of its home correspondence relative to the same, remarks as follows:

"The reader will find in these letters matter for grave reflection. He will perceive in them evidences of a desperate game now on foot for party or for mercenary objects, or both combined, in co-operation with foreign malcontents, which, unless promptly frowned down by a sound American sentiment, will be pushed by the gamblers in pursuit of their selfish ends, even to the plunging of the country into war. In the prosecution of this wicked scheme, resort is had to every species of misrepresentation to mislead and influence the honest public mind, and prepare it for the dread arbitrament of war; for with war will come Cuba, and with Cuba, will come the redemption of the Democratic party. This is the flattering argument and the motive of the political gamblers. But are the sober, honest body of the American people prepared to embark in this desperate game for a prize of, to say the least, such doubtful value? We believe not."

A prevalent idea is that the President and a part of his Administration seek to raise a storm with a view to remunerate themselves upon the people for their lack of popularity.

The case of Estrampes is to be passed, as some believe, as a mere means of making a hostile issue. I am hardly prepared yet to believe this, though it is much talked of as a fact.

Estrampes not only violated the laws of Spain, but the neutrality laws of the United States. He was originally a Spanish subject, and Spain claimed him as such when found in her dominions and engaged in an unlawful enterprise.

He fared in the same way with the fifty Americans, with Crittenden at their head, who were shot in Cuba, as followers of Lopez.—American or Spaniard, Estrampes was equally amenable to Spanish law and ordinary modes of trial for treason. A New York paper does justice to Estrampes in saying:

"He was a gallant young fellow, and scorned to deny that he lagged in Cuba with arms and with intent to overthrow the Government, and that therefore he took his life in his hand and periled it on the stake."—*Ch. Con.*

A Democratic Republican Meeting.
In accordance with a call of the democracy of beat No 14, Benton Co., a constitutional republican meeting was convened on April 21st.

On motion of F. Ross, Esq. A. Bredwell was chosen Pres't, and Thos. Birch V. Pres't, Wm Lacker, Secretary.

On motion, the President appointed F. Ross, Esq. S. Teague and S. Putman a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short time the committee presented the following

RESOLUTIONS:
Whereas, there never was a time in the history of our country when we woud with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old and marks of Jeffersonian Jackson Democracy.

Therefore resolved, 1st. That the liberal principles embodied in Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the Land of Liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to avert the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition law from the statute book.

2d. Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the U. S. and sanctioned by all democratic administrations.

3d. Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of Franklin Pierce, as sound in principle, discreet in policy and true to the whole country.

4th. Resolved, That we oppose Know Nothingism, either North or

Mason and Dickson's
Resolved, That the pro-
ceedings of this meeting be signed
and published in the
Republican and Sun-
day papers.
In the above resolutions
was delivered a cogent and per-
suasive address in sustenance of
the cause, and in condemnation
of the war. P. J. Ward
delivered one of the most
eloquent and ablest orations, fully
stating the principles laid down
in the constitution and endorsed by
the people.
Adjourned.
A. BRIDWELL, Pres.
T. BURCH, V. Pres.
The most expressive touches of
eloquence that we ever heard of,
which fell a few days since from an
old woman—a native African—
who had been long sick. A lady visit-
ed her, and asked whether her husband
was attending to her. "O yes, Missis-
sippi," she answered—*he's like a woman to*
be as a volunee a word!
Dangerous Eruption on the Skin.
Holloway's Ointment and
Pills. Extraordinary Case.—Edward
L. of Mill street, Boston, was for
years afflicted with eruption, which
covered the whole of his body.
When his face was disfigured with
blotches like small pox; he tried
every reputed remedy, yet nothing
gave him any good. About seven months
ago, he commenced using Holloway's
Ointment and Pills, he found himself
in a fortnight, and six weeks was
cured. By these Medicines, he
had no return whatever of the com-
plaint from that time.
Daguerreotyping.
N. PRIVETT very respect-
fully informs the citizens of Jack-
sonville and vicinity, that he is
prepared to accommodate
those who wish to have their
pictures in the latest and most im-
proved style.
He has two doors north of Messrs.
Woodward and White's store.
April 24, 1855.
THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
THE KROLLERION!
FOR CURLING THE HAIR!
FOR many years it has been the
object of deepest study with chemists
and others, to produce a fluid that, ap-
plied to the hair, would cause it to wave
and curl equal in beauty to the natural
curl.
THE KROLLERION
is the only article ever offered to the
public that will effect this most desirable
result. But three or four applications
will cause the hair to curl as much as
desired, and for any length of
time. From the many testimonials
of those who have used it, the subscriber
has no hesitation in warranting the KROL-
LERION to give satisfaction, and prove
recommended in all cases.
The recipe for making, with full di-
rections, will be sent on the re-
ceipt of one dollar, post paid. The in-
structions will not cost 12 cents.
Direct to H. A. FREEMONT,
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.
April 24, 1855—3m.
Wool Carding.
The subscriber is now ready to
accommodate his old patrons, and
leave to inform them that he has
just new cards, and feels that
can satisfy all who will bring
wool, in good order. He has
also a machine for picking out
knots—at his old stand on cane
creek, two miles above Morris-
ville.
J. W. EZELL.
April 24, 1855.
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.
TAKEN UP AND POSTED by Solo-
mon before Joshua Baker Esq.,
a certain Estray Sorrel
Horse, has a star in his
(forehead) face, one sad
mark on each side of his back
like a little white snip on the
side of his nose, had old shoes
about fifteen hands high, and
about seven years old, appraised
at fifty dollars. This April 7th.
A. WOODS, Judge of
Probate.
JACKSONVILLE
CHEAP STORE.
PIPES & ROWLAND.
We are now in receipt of the
latest and most fashionable
styles of
Spring & Summer
GOODS,
Comprising every article neces-
sary for Ladies' wear—Barrages,
like Muslins, FANCY GOODS,
of all kinds. A select stock of
EASY MADE CLOTHING,
like Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice
selection of Watches and fine
JEWELRY.
By the best of all an abundance
GROceries,
such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
and every thing that can be
found for in that line; all offered
at prices as low as can be bought
anywhere. You will find it your
best to give us a call.
STIPES & ROWLAND.
April 17, 1855.

H. G. FARRELL'S
Celebrated Arabian Liniment.
No. 1
WE DAILY HEAR of the most as-
tonishing cures being effected by that
great and popular medicine, the pre-
sented H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN
LINIMENT, and we can truly say, from
our own knowledge, that no medicine
ever discovered has performed the same
wonderful cures, that it has, both in man
and beast, and it is equally good for
both, which makes it so truly valuable.
It is therefore hailed by the suffering
as the greatest blessing of the age; and no
one would ever allow himself to be with-
out this sovereign balm, who had once
witnessed its magic power over disease,
and its wonderful potency in relieving
pain, however severe, in a few minutes
time. We earnestly desire you to call
upon the agent, who will furnish you,
free of charge, a small book containing
besides other valuable information, a
large list of certificates from many of the
most respectable persons, of cures effected
by this celebrated medicine, which
surely are enough to convince the most
sceptical of its transcendent virtues. We
notice several certificates of rheumatism
cured after the patient had suffered ever-
thing but death for five to twenty
years. Also cases of paralysis, or loss
of use of the limbs, where the flesh had
withered, leaving nothing apparently
but dried skin and bone, presenting so
horrid a spectacle that their FRIENDS
LOOKED UPON THEM APPALLED
while physicians pronounced them BE-
YOND ANY HUMAN EFFORT TO RE-
LIEVE. It is the most efficacious remedy
known for burns, sprains, wounds, lacer-
ations, chilblains, neuralgia, toothache, bites
of insects and reptiles, sore throat, sore
or weak eyes, tumors, sun-pain, etc., etc.,
and is used with unbounded success in
most of the ailments of horses and cattle,
such as swellings, farcy, sprains, bruises,
wounds, stiff neck and joints, lameness,
swellings, galls or clabs, sore eyes, par-
tial blindness, etc. If used in the be-
ginning of a distemper, pull-evil ringbone and
spavin, it will invariably stop their further
progress. Every family should keep this
valuable medicine on hand, ready for
any emergency.
Look out for Counterfeits!
The public are cautioned against an-
other counterfeit, which has lately made
its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's
Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of
all the counterfeits, because it has
the name of Farrell, many will buy it
in good faith, without the knowledge
that a counterfeit exists, and they will
perhaps only discover their error when
the spurious mixture has wrought its evil
effects.
The genuine article is manufactured
only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and
proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No.
17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom
all applications for Agencies must be
addressed. Be sure you get it with the
letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H.
G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on
the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.
Sold by Hendrick & Nisbet, Jackson-
ville; in Randolph County, by McCoy
& Goss, Booneville; J. W. Bachelor, W.
Jones; Baker & Jones, Lamar; P. Put-
nam, Miller; P. E. Alexander, Arabassee
chee; by Mr. N. Dickson, Alexandria;
William Smart, Oxford; W. V. Hen-
drix, Silver Run; and by regular au-
thorized agents throughout the United
States.
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1
per bottle.
AGENTS WANTED in every town,
village and hamlet in the United States,
in which one is not already established.
Address H. G. Farrell as above, accom-
panied with good reference as to charac-
ter, responsibility, &c.
April 17, 1855.
FEVER & AGUE
or
CHILLS AND FEVER.
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL
CURE IT.
AMONG the thousands of pre-
parations of all kinds now scat-
tered throughout the country, every
one knows that of them all, not
one in ten is worth anything.
Knowing this to be the fact, we
hesitate somewhat in introducing
Champion's Pills to the Public.
But that which is deserving patron-
age should receive it, and we thus
introduce to your attention the
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,
which we do think worthy of public
favor. They have now been
before the people of the South and
West for sixteen years, and we do
not know of a single instance where
they have failed to effect a standing
cure when taken in sufficient quan-
tity and according to the direc-
tions.
They also stand unrivaled in
other fevers originating in the same
causes, and are perfectly safe being
entirely vegetable.
Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills
as a Cathartic and general Physic
stand without a superior, acting by
their different components upon the
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and
Blood, and are especially beneficial
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Habitual Costiveness, Sick Head-
ache and Sick Stomach, &c., to-
gether with all that class of diseases.
Also entirely pure and positively
vegetable.
SOLD BY
Hendrick & Nisbet,
Williams & Stuart, Oxford,
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,
D. M. Walker, Mt. Folk,
Cunningham & Clark, Caloma,
and by agents at Gaylesville,
Turkey Town, Dublin, &c.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
F. M. SWEET & Co., Proprietors,
Belleville, Ill.
Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen
and Co., Charleston.
Haviland, Riskey & Co., Augusta,
Jno. Wright & Co., N. Orleans,
J. B. Wilder & Bros., Louisville Ky.
April 17, 1855—6m.

J. Y. M. CALDWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Ala.
WILL practice in the Circuit Court
of Cherokee, Marshall, Jackson,
DeKalb and Benton Counties, and in the
Chancery Court of the Northern Chan-
cery Division of Alabama. All business
entrusted to his care will be promptly
attended to.
April 17, 1855—1y.
A Chance to Make Money!
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE
EMPLOYMENT!!
The Subscriber is desirous of hav-
ing an agent in each county and
town of the Union. A capital of
from \$5 to \$10 only will be required,
and anything like an efficient, en-
ergetic man can make from three
to five dollars per day:—indeed
some of the Agents now employed
are realizing twice that sum. Every
information will be given by ad-
dressing (postage paid)
Wm. A. KINSLER,
Box 1225, Phila., Pa., Post Office.
April 3, 1855.
NEW GOODS.
We are receiving our supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
and are now ready to supply all who
will favor us with their patronage.
Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-
ing as it does, all the VARIETY of
ARTICLES demanded in this market.
Please call.
We are desirous of having all old ac-
counts closed.
WOODWARD & WHITE
Jacksonville, Ala. April 3, 1855—Gt.
Sale in Cherry.
ON Monday the 7th day of May
next, I will sell for cash to the
highest bidder, at the Court House
door of Benton County, between
the usual hours of sale, the follow-
ing Lands to wit: N. E. fourth of
the S. W. fourth, and the S. E. 1-4
of the N. W. fourth, and the N. W.
fourth of the S. E. fourth of Section
10 Township 16, Range 7, East
Coosa Land District, except five
acres off the north side of the S. E.
fourth of the N. W. fourth. Said
land sold under decree in Chance-
ry, to pay the purchase money at
the suit of the Executors of the
Estate of Solomon Murphree dec'd.
against Elijah R. A. Smith.
R. G. EARLE
Register, in Ch.
36 Dist. Ala.
March 27, 1855—td.
New Livery Stable.
The undersigned is now prepared
to accommodate all persons who
may wish to hire Horses, Buggies
Hacks, or to procure private con-
veyance to any part of the country.
His arrangements are so complete
that none need fear disappoint-
ment at any time, and his stock and
vehicles shall be of the first qual-
ity. He will have spirited horses
to suit the young and dashing, and
gentle and quiet horses to suit the
old.
PRICES.
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00
Hack and two horses " 5 00
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00
Persons who hire horses or vehi-
cles will be responsible for all
damages; for they who dance always
love to pay the fiddler.
JAMES H. PRIVETT.
April 3, 1855.
Notice if you Please.
Runaway from the sub-
scriber in Randolph Co.,
Ala., on the 2nd inst., a
Negro Man named AN-
DERSON, about 32 years old, 5
feet 8 or 10 inches high; a light
mulatto, some black freckles in his
face; hair inclined sandy; tolerable
stature, broad teeth, little round
shouldered, round bodied, trim
made, flat footed, weighs about
100 and 50 or 60 pounds, plays the
fiddle. Had on black jeans coat,
casement pants, blue blanket, slit
before, bound with red flannel, and
buttons up, coarse shoes. He will
try to pass as a free man, to a free
State. I will give a just reward
for his confinement in any jail, or
delivery at my house.
THOMAS BLAKE.
April 10, 1855.—pd.
Money Wanted!!
All persons indebted to A. G.
& J. F. Nunnally, by note or ac-
count, are hereby notified to pay
up without delay, if they wish to
save cost. We are compelled to
have money, and this is the LAST
and OLYMP notice we shall give.
A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.
April 3, 1855.
A Large lot of good Pine lumber
building (nearly all dry,) on
hand for sale by
MORRIS, HICK & CO.
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.
C. C. Porter
Resident surgeon Dentist,
Jacksonville, Ala.
Whalley & Ellis,
Have associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the
United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a
public sale will be held at the land office at Augusta, in the State of
Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the twenty first day of May next,
for the disposal of all that portion of the sections and parts of sections
of land bearing odd numbers within six miles on each side of the line
of the MOBILE AND GULF RIVER RAILROAD, in the States of ALABAMA
and MISSISSIPPI, subject to the double minimum price of two dollars and
fifty cents per acre, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850,
and excepted from graduation as to price by the act of 4th August, 1854,
which were advertised to be offered for sale in Proclamation No. 492,
bearing date 23d May, 1853, but subsequently withdrawn until further
notice for the proposed railroad from Brandon to Montgomery, by Public
Notice No. 494, bearing date 19th August, 1853; and the same not
being subject to private entry at the date of said withdrawal, were con-
sequently not restored to market by General Notice No. 522, dated 5th
September, 1854, situated in the undormentioned townships, to wit:
North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Township seven, of range eighteen.
Notice is also hereby given that all the lands situated outside of
the six mile limits on each side of the above road withdrawn and not
since restored to private entry as above stated, which will be subject to
entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or (if for actual set-
tlement and pre-emption) at the prices prescribed by the graduation act
of 4th August, 1854, in the following named districts and townships in
the States of Mississippi and Alabama, will be subject to entry and lo-
cation on and after Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, to wit:
In the district of lands subject to sale at AUGUSTA, MISSISSIPPI:
North of the base line, and east of the Choctaw meridian.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range twelve.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fourteen.
Township seven, of range fifteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seventeen.
Townships three, four, five, six, and seven, of range eighteen.
In the district of lands subject to sale at DEXTER, ALABAMA:
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range
two.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range
three.
Townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range
four.
Townships thirteen and fourteen, of range five.
The townships herein designated in roman letters are wholly within
the limits of six and fifteen miles respectively on each side of said road,
and those in italics are partly within said limits, as designated on the
diagrams which will be furnished to the respective district offices by the
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
The lands will be sold, subject to the right of way granted by the act
of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid for said railroad, not
exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the
particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as contain-
ing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.
The sections will be offered at the public sale in the order in which
they are advertised. The sale will be kept open for a sufficient time to
admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks; and ap-
plications to make private entries of the lands offered at public sale
under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the
two weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day
of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.
Under the act of Congress approved 2d March, 1853, entitled "An
act to extend pre-emption rights to certain settlers therein mentioned,"
the pre-emption laws were extended over the above mentioned alternate
odd numbered sections within six miles on each side of the route of the
road, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the
date of all-ment, if proven up and paid for at the rate of two dollars
and fifty cents per acre, before the day fixed for the public sale; and by
the act approved 27th March, 1854, entitled "An act for the relief
of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," persons who settled
and improved the above named sections prior to the date of withdrawal
will be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum price of the
public lands, or at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre,
if proven up and paid for before the day fixed for the public sale:—
Therefore, every person entitled to the right of pre-emption in any of
the alternate odd numbered sections above mentioned, within six miles
of the route of the road, under the act of 3d March, 1853, above re-
ferred to, on settlements made prior to the 4th of February, 1853, (the
date of all-ment,) or under the act of 27th March, 1854, on settlements
made prior to the date of the original withdrawal of the lands from
market, likewise every person entitled to pre-emption under the act of
27th March, 1854, on any of the lands outside of the six-mile limits
directed to be restored to entry on the 19th day of March next, is re-
quired to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register, and re-
ceiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor at the price
fixed by law as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before
the day appointed for the public sale or restoration to market of the
lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be for-
feited.
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
February 27, 1855.—w 13w.

TENTH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF
The Art Union Society.
500,000 GIFTS
VALUED AT
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.
The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on
the occasion of this tenth Distribution of
the
WORKS OF ART.
accumulated by the Society during the past year,
would respectfully call the attention of its patrons
to the fact that, before about 10 o'clock, on the
buildings in course of erection for the Society in
the city of Washington, they will add the Real Es-
tate and other Landed Property belonging to the
Society, to the
DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.
At the last meeting of the Society, it was de-
termined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE
OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTER-
PRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking
thereby that it will be the means of a more gen-
eral diffusion of the works of art throughout
the country, and will enable the Society to extend
their labors for the advancement of the
ARTS AND SCIENCES
in this country. The certificates of Share will
be issued at
ONE DOLLAR,
accompanied which each purchaser will receive
free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful En-
graving, entitled
WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS,
Representing an Eventful Period in the History
of Our Country.
It will be seen, by referring to the list
of the above named Works of Art, that the
Society possess many masterpieces of art, beau-
tiful engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent
shells, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks,
watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number
of fifty thousand. The Society, worth thirty
thousand dollars.
The Society expects to remove to the New
Hall at Washington for the middle of June, the
distribution will take place on the
FIRST OF JULY, 1855.
The same rules, and regulations that have
heretofore governed the Society's distributions, will
be adhered to in this, and on no account will
be any postponement from the day named.
All letters and communications, "post paid," for
certificates, or on business, are to be addressed to
the
SOUTHERN OFFICE IN WASHINGTON,
Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by
return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten
Dollars will receive one year's subscription to
any of the MAGAZINES they may name in
their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for
the time of subscription, one year.
The following list constitutes a part of the
GIFTS FOR 1855:
The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union
Society, situated in Broadway. \$50,000.
The superb Dwelling, the residence of
the late Anne S. S. Equ. 15,000
The beautiful summer residence, Gothic
cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest
on the Hudson River. 20,000
5 small Desks, situated on the lot
belonging to the Society in 22d st. 18,000
10 magnificent emerald hair shovels.
These shovels are the most beautiful
work of art ever beheld. 10,000
4 sets of Diamond Jewelry, consisting of
7 pieces each, all antique patterns,
in a beautiful pearl jewel box. 10,000
10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7
pieces each, all different styles, and
of Persian manufacture. 5,000
12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beau-
tiful and curious works of art; one the
size of a half dime. 700
10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy
of different styles and patterns. 1,300
30 Bowlers, Teller and Darning cases for
Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns.
Louis XIV. 2,500
1 large clock a very beautiful work of art,
made by Lipordi at Cologne, finished
in a style of luxury and art un-
precedented. 1,000
1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns,
very heavy. 2,000
200 copies of the lives of great sinter,
superbly bound, with an engraving of
each artist. 2,000
50,000 Illuminated albums, different
styles and patterns. 50,000
200 copies of the United States of America
superbly bound, with tinted engrav-
ings of the principal cities. 1,000
100 copies of Bayly's Illustrations of
Shakespeare. For the admirers of
the Great poet, this work will be an
acquisition. 10,000
PAINTINGS.
Venetian School, St. Mark and St. George— 9 00
These are others by the same artists, all ori-
ginal, besides some splendid Pictures by Allston,
Sally, Reynolds, Nangle, Dugally, Cole, Chap-
man, David, Vernet, Stuart, Healy, Tru-
benn, Bonington, Rest, Barlett, Schloze, Huntington,
Johann, Schmidt, Rembrandt, Schuch, Perkins,
Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others, all de-
scribed in the catalogue, which will be forwarded on
application by letter, post-paid, to the Secretary,
Bogart Row, No. 10
Tenth and the Angel—Salvator Rosa 1,000
St. Yve's Convent 1,000
Madonna, Corregio 1,000
All-nd, Titian 500
All-nd, Van Dyck 500
A. Pagan, Giotto 500
Landscape, Pissarro 500
Wattle place, Wouwerman 500
London, G. C. 500
show will answer by return mail.
TERMS FOR CLUBS.
Clubs of 20 1 Year Certificate.
Clubs of 50 3 " " "
Clubs of 100 5 " " "
The names of clubs accompanying the applica-
tion for Certificate.
LADIES FORMING CLUBS.
Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with
the extra inducement of the Prospect of a Me-
morial of the Society, with a fine Little Lane
Curtains and everything of the most splendid
Description, the Ladies Club will send the
same on receipt of certificates.
POSTMASTERS are authorized
to act as agents, and the Postmaster re-
mitting the largest amount for shares
will receive a Handsome Gold Watch and
Chain, valued at Two Hundred
Dollars. The money must accompany
the application (by letter, postpaid) in
all cases, and the Certificate, with the
Engraving, will be forwarded free of
charge by return mail.
Correspondents are requested to write
their address, with the County, Town,
Post Office and State, plainly, in order
to avoid mistakes. All letters answered
by return mail.
Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value
and explanation, can be obtained on ap-
plication to the Secretary, to whom all
letters for Certificates, &c., must be ad-
dressed.
ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary.
A. U. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C.
MAYARD LEWIS, } Directors,
FRANCIS LEWIS, }
FRANCIS LIVINGSTON, }
T. W. BAUER, Treasurer.
January 23, 1855. 6m.

A CURE FOR ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Citizens of the Union—
You have done me the honour as with
one voice, from one end of the Union to
the other, to stamp the character of my
Ointment with your approbation. It is
scarcely two years since I made it known
among you, and already it has obtained
more celebrity than any other Medicine
in so short a period.
THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.
ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS
AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Lang-
ley, of Huntsville, Yaden County,
North Carolina, U. S. dated No-
vember 1st, 1853.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir—It is not my wish to become noto-
rious, neither is this letter written for the
mere sake of writing, but to say that your
Ointment cured me of one of the most
dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is
heir to, and which was considered by all
who knew me, to be entirely beyond the
reach of medicine. For nine years I was
afflicted with one of the most painful &
troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the
lot of man; and after trying every medi-
cine I had ever heard of, I resigned in
despair all hope of being cured; but a
friend brought me a couple of large pots
of your Ointment, which caused the sore
on my legs to heal, and I entirely regain-
ed my health to my agreeable surprise
and delight, and to the astonishment of
my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD
BREAST, WHEN NEARLY AT THE
POINT OF DEATH.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant,
New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.
To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y.
Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude,
I have to inform you that by the use of
your Ointment and Pills, the life of my
wife has been saved. For seven years
she had a bad breast, with ten running
wounds (not of a cancerous nature). It
was told that nothing could save her: she
was then induced to use your Ointment
and Pills, when in the short space of 8
months, they effected a perfect cure, to
the astonishment of all who knew us.—
We obtained your medicines from Messrs
Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New
Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des
Princes," Paris, although, I had written
it at New Orleans, before we finally left,
at that time, not knowing your address at
New York. (Signed) R. DURANT.
The Pills should be used conjointly with
the Ointment in most of the follow-
ing cases:—
Bad Legs, Lumbago
Bad Breasts, Piles
Bursas, Rheumatism
Bunions, Salt Rheum
Chilblains, Scalds
Contracted hands, Sore Nipples
Contracted and stiff Joints, Sore Throat
Fistulas, Scrofula
Gout, Skin Diseases
Gravel, Ulcers
Swellings, Wounds
* * * Sold at the Establishment of Pro-
fessor HOLLOWAY, 80, Maiden Lane New
York, 244 Strand, London. Also by all
respectable Druggists and dealers in Me-
dicines throughout the United States, in
Pots at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1
each. To be had Wholesale of the
principal Drug Houses in the Union.
There is a considerable saving by
taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of
patients in every disorder are affixed to
each Pot. May 30, 1854.
One Shade Cheaper
THAN THE
CHEAPEST!
JOSEPH KAHN
Is now receiving a fine and well
selected stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,
for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear,
of the Latest Styles and Fashions.
According to the hard times and
scarcity of money, he has made his
prices on goods LOWER than ever.
Merchants generally sing out
Genuine,
and will prove it by all who may
give him a call.
March 27.—2m.
J & J. B. FORNEY
ARE now receiving one of the
largest and best assorted stocks
of **SPRING & SUMMER**
GOODS
ever before offered in this market,
embracing all of the latest and
most fashionable styles, and nov-
elties of the season, to which they
respectfully invite the attention of
their old friends and the public
generally.
Unusual inducements offered to
Cash and first class prompt paying
buyers.
March 27, 1855.—4t.
To Bounty Land Claimants.
THE undersigned having procured
the necessary forms to be used
by applicants for Bounty Land under
the late Act of Congress, of
March 3d, 1855, Respectfully in-
forms all who may be interested,
that he is prepared to prosecute
their claims promptly for a reason-
able compensation.
BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.
March 27, 1855.

